The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4319. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Interesting Trial of Naval Machinery.

A CONTEST APPOINTED AT NEW-YORK.

The Machinery of the Algonquin and Winooski to be Put in Competition.

Special Orders from the Navy Department.

HOW THE TRIAL IS TO BE CONDUCTED.

Remarkable News from the Rio Grande.

Gen. Brown Sending Troops to Help Juarez.

His Officiousness Promptly Overruled.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28.

The Secretary of the Navy orders a grand trial of naval steam machinery, to take place at the New-York or Brooklyn Navy-yard. The following are copies of the order issued from the department:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1865.

SIR: As the questions to be determined in order to close the contract for the machinery of the *Algonquin* can be better answered by a competitive trial of her machinery against that of the *Winooska*, whereby greater accuracy will be obtained, with the cost of fitting out the steamers for an extended trial at sea, the department has decided to make the trial test of the machinery of the *Algonquin*, as provided for in the contract, to determine the amount of power it can develop, and the cost of that power in fuel, relatively with the machinery of the *Winooska*, in the following manner:

The paddle-wheels to be made in each twenty-two feet in diameter to outer edge of paddles, each paddle to be nine feet long and fifteen inches in breadth, and to have its lower edge at its deepest immersion fifteen inches below the level of the water. It is believed this will enable all the steam the boilers can be made to generate to be worked off by the engines. Should it not, paddles can be left out of the wheels until that result is obtained. The same quality of coal is to be used in both vessels, and will be weighed on the wharf as it is used and carried on board, so that the dip of the paddles will not be changed during the trial. The smoke-pipes to have the same height above the level of the grates. All the coal used, and all the refuse therefrom, to be carefully weighed on the same scales. The indicators, to be attached one to each end of the cylinder and worked by reducing levers, are to be tested before being used. The temperature of the steam to be obtained by thermometers placed in the steam pipes, near the engines. A log will be kept for each vessel, in which will be noted, at the end of each hour, the number of the counter, the average number of revolutions per minute during that hour, the average steam pressure vacuum in condenser, barometer, temperatures of external air, of engine-room, of fire-room, of steam, of injection water, of discharge water, and of feed water. An indicator diagram will be taken at the end of each half hour from both ends of the cylinder of both engines. The weight of coal thrown into the furnaces during the hour to be noted. The weight of refuse to be ascertained at the end of each watch. The throttle valve is to be kept wide open. A board of chief engineers of the navy, with a proper number of assistant engineers, will be directed to report to you for conducting the trial, taking the observations and making the report, as soon as you inform the department that the vessels are ready for the trial. The engineers will be arranged in regular watches, and will see the coal weighed, take indicator diagrams, keep the logs &c. When the vessels are ready for trial, the engines will be operated for about five hours to bring them to the condition of uniform action. The experiment will then commence and for ninety-six consecutive hours will be conducted to show economy of fuel in proportion to power, after which, for the succeeding ninety-six consecutive hours, it will be conducted with the utmost power the two engines can be made to develope. The machinery of the *Algonquin* will be operated by engineers appointed by the contractor, and according to his directions. The machinery of the *Winooska* will be operated according to the direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. At the end of the experiment the Board of Chief Engineers will report together with any observations they may deem of service to the department or necessary for its information, the economy of the two systems of machinery in pounds of coal per indicated horse-power, and the maximum power they could be made to develop and its cost in pounds of coal per indicated horse-power. The commandant of the New-York Navy-yard will be directed to furnish you the vessels, and all the facilities you may require, the original logs and diagrams to be forwarded to the department with the report.

Very respectfully,

G. WFLLES, Secretary of the Navy.

To Rear-Admiral F. H. GREGORY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1865.

To W. E. Everett, Esq., President Board of Experts New-York:

SIR: The department has directed Rear Admiral GREGORY to institute the competitive test required by the contract for the machinery of the *Algonquin*, between it and the machinery of the *Winooska*. She will make it at the wharf in the City of New-York, and the department will be pleased to have as many members as may be convenient of the board now conducting the comparative experiments on boilers, for it to witness the trial, and to make any report or suggestions concerning it they may deem proper. The department has given a similar invitation to Mr. JOHN BAIRD, and suggest you associate him with yourselves.

The report or objections can be jointly or singly, as the members of the board may elect. The object is to determine which machinery, as placed in the vessel and operated by its designers, can be made to develop the greatest power, and also to determine the relative economy of the power, with each machinery operated to the best advantage for that purpose. If you see any objections to the method of conducting the trial, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, the department would be pleased to have them at once.

Very respectfully,

G. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The following named gentlemen composed the Board of Examination: Board of Engineers—Chief Engineers Robert Danby, Edward Fithian, Mortimer Kellogg, Board of Experts—W. E. Everett, Novelty Works, New-York; Wm. Wright, New-York Works; Mr. Bromley, Fulton Works; M. Coryell, Dry Dock; C. W. Copeland, Consulting Engineer; John Baird, Consulting Engineer, who was engineer on the *Eutaw* when she had her trial by order of the Naval Committee.

ACQUITTED.

A court-martial in this city, of which Maj.-Gen. EWING is President, has acquitted Sergt. LEWIS L. CHUBB, Thirteenth Michigan Light Artillery, on the charge that he permited GEO. C. ATZEROTH, whom he had arrested, and was holding in custody as a suspicious character, to pass through the lines and go toward Rockville, Md., unvouched for and unrecognized. This on the night of April 13, 1865, the night President LINCOLN was assassinated.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The Postmaster-General made, to-day, the following appointments of Postmasters, viz.: At Catskill, N. Y., E. Linsburgh is reappointed. At Williamsburgh, N. Y., John S. Allen is reappointed. At Minersville, Penn., Mrs. Mary Lawrence. Ashland, Penn., Levi H. Leib. Belfast, Me., Sam'l H. Thurlow. Downieville, Cal., Andrew J. McKenzie, reappointed. At Nebraska City, Jacob J. Hochsetter, reappointed.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

The Postmaster-General issued the following order this morning: "Until otherwise ordered, mails for Atlanta, Au usta, Macon and West Point, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and for points contiguous to these several places and between them and Chattanooga, Tenn., may be forwarded to their destination by way of Nashville, Tenn., soldiers having been detailed for service on the several roads and placed in charge of the post-office wherever there are military posts."

SAVINGS BANK INTEREST.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that interest paid to depositors by Savings Banks is considered a dividend, within the meaning of section 120 of the law, and the tax of five per cent. should be withheld therefrom and paid to the government. An undertaking or claim by a third party, under the New-York Statutes, is a joint agreement, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents.

BALTIMORE APPOINTMENTS.

The agony about the Baltimore appointments is over. Hon. E. H. WEBSTER was appointed Collector on the 18th inst., and his commission is so dated. Two days afterward, and whilst delegations from Maryland were remonstrating with the President, Mr. WEBSTER was designated as the United States Depositary at Baltimore. The order is dated July 20. Since the 18th, and up to the present time, the President has been importuned to revoke this appointment, and until this morning, Mr. WEBSTER's commission was withheld, to give a fair hearing to those who objected to him. But no good reasons were presented for changing the appointment, and the President today ordered that it stand confirmed as the 18th inst. The other appointments are a sort of compromise of the several interests represented by the Maryland delegates. W. H. Purnell is appointed Postmaster; W. S. Peese, Naval Officer; Edington Fulton, Surveyor; W. Bonifant, Marshal; W. J. Jones, District-Attorney; J. L. Meredith, Appraiser; E. F. Anderson and T. K. Carroll, Assistant Appraisers.

LAND BUSINESS.

The General Land-Office has just prepared patent No. 5 for 4,891 acres of land to Iowa, for that quantity of land due the State as indemnity on account of lands sold in Keokuk which belonged to the State under the swamp grant.

REMOVED.

The Navy Agent for this city has been removed, and a Paymaster appointed to perform the duties required hereafter.

ON A JOURNEY.

Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, starts to-morrow morning on a trip to the North, intending to be absent for a month. In the meantime H. A. Risly, Esq., Assistant Solicitor, will have charge of the Solicitor's department.

APPLICANTS FOR PARDON.

About two thousand petitions for pardon are now in the hands of the President, upon which he has not acted. Among the persons pardoned to-day was B. F. DILL, late proprietor and editor of the Memphis Appeal.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 28.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

The *Daily Chronicle* has received a letter from New Orleans, embodying the following extract from one written by a gentleman connected with the headquarters of the Union force at Clarksville, Texas. It is dated July 11, and is as follows:

"I am lying at the mouth of the Rio Grande, opposite to Bagdad. The Mexicans, under MAXIMILIAN, guard the opposite side, and our troops this. The respective pickets are not forty rods apart. There is a good deal of untriendly feeling between the two armies, and they cannot long refrain from blows. On the 4th of July our officers went over, and many rows occurred. I heard this morning that Gen. BROWN, the Commander of Brownsville, yesterday had an interview with JUAREZ, and promised him the assistance of the United States troops, and had ordered the Fourth Indiana to cross the river. Gen. STEELE, the Department Commander, went up by a dispatch boat to counteract the order if possible. But even if he succeeds things cannot long remain as they are."

PROVOST COURTS ESTABLISHED.

Maj.-Gen. AUGUR, in his general order dated yesterday, says: "The civil courts in that portion of Virginia within the limits of the Department of Washington having declined to receive the testimony of colored persons, a provost court is hereby established in Alexandria, to have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases involving the rights of persons or property of colored persons, resident of the district aforesaid. This court will receive the testimony of colored persons, with no other limitations than those now affecting the testimony of white persons. The Provost-Marshal-General of the defences, South of the Potomac, is charged with the execution of this order. This order will remain in force until the Virginia courts have brought their practice more into harmony with the existing state of affairs. Capt. M. P. FISHER, of the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, is appointed Provost Judge of said Court.

THE MARYLAND APPOINTMENTS.

The feud between the Maryland politicians has been decidedly earnest for several weeks past, and delegations representing the opposing parties have made repeated visits to the President in relation to the Federal officers for Baltimore. Two sets of appointments were heretofore agreed upon, but afterward were partially ignored. The following, promulgated to-day are, however, believed to be conclusive: Collector, E. H. Webster, who is member elect to the United States House of Representatives; Naval Officer, W. J. Reese; Surveyor, Edington Fulton; Marshal, Washington Bonifant; District Attorney, W. J. Jones; Chief Appraiser, J. L. Meredeth; Assistant Appraisers, E. F. Anderson and T. K. Carroll; Postmaster, W. H. Purnell.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The following order was issued to-day:

"Until otherwise ordered, mails for Atlanta, Augusta, Macon and West Point, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., and for points contiguous to these several places, and between them and Chattanooga, Tenn., may be forwarded to their destination via Nashville, Tenn., soldiers having been detailed for service on the several roads, and placed in charge of the Post-offices wherever there are military posts."

WASHINGTON WEATHER.

At noon to-day, the thermometer, in the shade, indicated at different places from 90 to 92 degrees.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

It is ascertained, on inquiry, that there is a continued reduction of the aggregate amount of certificates of indebtedness—the number redeemed being much larger than those newly issued.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General is gradually restoring the postal service all over the South. This morning the mails left the Washington Post-office to be conveyed directly through to Richmond and Petersburgh. Contracts have just been made for service by railroad from New-Orleans to Canton, Mississippi, and from Canton to Jackson, Tennessee. Other heads of departments are engaged in restoring the civil machinery, in accordance with the proclamations of the President appointing Provisional Governors.

From the Mississippi River.

CAIRO, Friday, July 28.

The arrival from New-Orleans brings 479 bales of cotton for the East, and 160 for St. Louis. Last night 330 bales passed up for St. Louis.

A steamer from the Arkansas River has arrived at Memphis with 300 bales.

The Memphis market is unchanged. The receipts from wagons were very heavy, but all information confirms the opinion that in two weeks' time the main bulk of the cotton will be in.

The troops now at Memphis, 5,000 in number, it is supposed, will be divided into squads and posted over the country to maintain law and order.

Troops continue to arrive at Cairo, en route home to be mustered out.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

A FIGHT IN THE PLATTE COUNTRY.

Two Days' Seige at Platte Bridge Station—The Indians Defeated—One White Officer Killed—Stories of Indian Ferocity—Firing the Heart of the Pale Face.

FORT LARAMIE, Thursday, July 21.

One thousand Cheyennes, Sioux, Arrapahoes, Blackfeet and a few Camanches attacked Platte Bridge Station on the telegraph road on Tuesday. The garrison numbered less than 250. The fight lasted two days and resulted in a heavy loss to the Indians. The loss on our side was Lieut. COLLINS and one enlisted man of the Eleventh Ohio Cavalry killed, and 34 men wounded, 25 of whom belong to the Eleventh Kansas Regiment. The Indians retreated to the West, tearing down telegraph poles and destroying the wire.

A note was picked up on the battlefield, written bya white prisoner recently captured on the South Platte, which says the Indians do not want peace, but are fighting for all time; that we had killed one of their chiefs in fight, and they are going to destroy the telegraph, and that they expect reinforcements.

The body of Lieut. COLLINS was horribly mutilated. His hands and feet were cut off, his throat was cut, his heart was torn out, he was scalped and had over one hundred arrows in him.

There seems to be not the slightest disposition on the part of the Indians for peace, which can only be obtained by severely punishing them.

One of the Powder River columns is now moving to join the force from Platte Bridge, which is following the Indians.

It is stated that all the troops intended for the Indian expedition would have been in the field long ago, had not the contractors failed to deliver supplies according to the terms of their contracts.

The Treaty with the Choctaws and Cherokees.

From the Leavenworth Bulletin.

That is an important treaty made with the Indians on our border, and if the letters from Fort Smith are to be relied upon, it is made and will be kept in good foith.

The stipulations were entered into and agreed upon June 23, 1865, between United States Commissioners and Gen. STAND WATIE, representing the rebel Indians. These stipulations are:

ARTICLE 1. All acts of hostility on the part of both armies having ceased by virtue of a convention entered into on the 26th day of May, 1865, between Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, United States Army, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, and Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, Confederate States Army, commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, all the Indians of the Cherokee Nation here represented, and who were lately allied with the Confederate States in acts of hostility against the Government of the United States, do agree with as little delay as possible to return to their respective homes, and there remain at peace with the United States, and offer no indignity whatever, nor commit any act of hostility against the whites and the Indians of the various tribes who have been friendly to or engaged in the service of the United States during the war.

ART. 2. It is stipulated by the undersigned commissioners on the part of the United States, that as long as the Indians aforesaid observe Article 1 of this agreement, they shall be protected by the United States authorities in their persons and property, not only from encroachments on the part of the whites, but also from the Indians who have been engaged in the service of the United States.

ART. 3. The above articles of agreement to remain and be in full force and effect until the meeting of the Grand Council, to meet at Armstrong's Academy, Choctaw Nation, on the 1st of September, A. D., 1865, and until such time as the proceedings of said Grand Council shall be ratified before the proper authorities, both of the Cherokee Nation and the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Lieut.-Col. A. C. MATTHEWS, and Adjt. WM. H. VANCE, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and Brig.-Gen. STAND WATIE, Governor and Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, hereunto set their hands and seals.

A. C. MATTHEWS, Lieut.-Col.

WM. H. VANCE, Lieut. and Adjt. U. S. Vols.

STAND WATIE, Brig.-Gen. and Principal Chief, Commissioners

Gen. WATIE gave the Commissioners every assurance, and so did Gov. PICHLYNN, of the Choctaws, and Lieut. PORTER, of the Creeks, who was a delegate to the Grand Council at Armstrong's Academy, that any agreement entered into by Gen. STAND WATIE on behalf of the aforesaid tribes, would be respected by them.

The resolutions adopted by the council at Armstrong's Academy, provided for sending commissioners to Washington to negotiate a treaty of peace with the United States. They provide that each tribe should send delegates, and empowered them to effect a treaty, separate for each tribe or nation, after which each and all of the treaties to be submitted to the councils of the respective nations for ratification. At the time the council was held at which the resolutions referred to were adopted, the delegates were not officially notified of the surrender. Yet they were aware that negotiations were pending, and anticipated the result; but, not knowing what would be the character of the surrender, provided for sending delegates to Washington.

After the arrival of the commissioners in the Territory, the authorities of the tribes with whom the commissioners conferred asked that a council be called to meet on the 1st of September next, which would supersede the necessity of sending commissioners to Washington.

We hope and we fear. The wild Indians are hard to manage; the educated, or those considered such, not always trustworthy. Yet, as they have been subdued; as the Creeks have felt once the power of the nation, (the Choctaws have been friendly to the whites,) we may expect *peace*. The rebel Indian leaders proposed, for this end, first, a settlement of Indian difficulties among themselves; second, a grand council for this end; and in accordance with this policy, the Governor and principal chief of the Choctaw nation, P. P. PICHLYNN, has issued a proclamation, calling the aforesaid council of all the Indians of the Indian confederation and the Indians of the prairies, to be commenced and held on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1865, at Armstrong's Academy, in the Choctaw nation, at which time and place there will be duly authorized commissioners from the United States to treat on the subject of a permament and lasting peace.

If we understand the report of the United States Commissioners, they have faith in the result. The assurances of the chiefs are certainly very strong. The wild Indians say "mark out the path, we will follow;" the civilized agree to commit no acts of hostility against the Government of the United States, nor to molest the whites in any way whatever, and to allow emigrants, the overland mail, &c., to pass through the Territory unmolested.

From the Southern Coast.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUPPLY-STEAMER NEWBERN.

The United States supply-steamer *Newbern*, Capt. ROBERT Y. HOLLY commanding, arrived at this port yesterday from New-Orleans 14th inst., touching at Key West, Pensacola and Charleston, S. C. She brings a large cargo of stores, together with forty sick officers and men from the hospital at Pensacola, Fla. The *Newbern* left New-York June 17, with mails and supplies for the East Gulf Squadron, touching at Hampton Roads and Port Royal to deliver stores; arrived at Key West on the 26th ult., proceeded from thence to Pensacola, Mobile Bay and New-Orleans, arriving at the latter port July 6, loaded with stores, and sailed on the 13th for New-York. She supplied twenty-one vessels, and delivered a large cargo of stores. The health of all the above-named ports was excellent. The *Fort Morgan* arrived at Key West on the 18th, and the *Massachusatts* at Charleston on the 24th, both bound to the southward. Off Key West, July 20, spoke ship *Glad Tidings*, 37 days from Portland, for New-Orleans. The *Newbern* brings home among her passengers, A. G. BUTTERFIELD, Esq., H. B. M. Consul at Key West. This vessel went in commission at New-York, Aug. 5, 1863, has rounded Hatteras 56 times, most of the time with supplies for the North Atlantic Blockading squadron, and has carried for distribution to vessels of that fleet 350,000 pounds of fresh beef, 9,000 pounds vegetables, together with a large quantity of stores of every description, including medicines, with which she kept the fleet supplied; has transported to and from the squadron 2,950 passes, including numerous blockade-runners. She is a fast and comfortable vessel, and very useful as a supply ship.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Acting Master, ROBT. Y. HOLLEY, commanding; Acting Master and Coast Pilot, J. H. Richardson; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, Sam'l P. Boyer; Acting Assistant Paymaster, E. H. Cushing; Acting Ensigns, Chas. Trathan, Ex. Officer F. G. R. Lennan, O. M. Nash, H. S. Trevitt; Acting First Assistant Engineer in charge, Isaac Maples; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Benjamin James, F. D. Hotchkiss, Wm. Mahan; Captain's Clerk, J. Est. Sawyer; Paymaster's Clerk, Sidney Hanson; Mate, Sidney Barstow; Mail Agents, Edward Kearns, Robert Burns.

TENNESSEE LOYALTY.

THE CASE OF MR. EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

Major-Gen. Thomas Takes the Gentleman in Hand.

A Letter from the General to Gov. Brownlow.

The State is Still Under Martial Law.

Troops Ordered to Various Points to Preserve Order.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DISREGARDED.

NASHVILLE, Friday, July 28.

This morning's *Press* publishes a letter from Gen. THOMAS to Gov. BROWNLOW. Gen. THOMAS says:

"I am only waiting the report from Col. DE VASSY to determine my course as to EMERSON ETHERIDGE. If he has been guilty of the language charged against him, he is clearly amenable to the military authorities, in the absence of civil, and liable to be tried before a military commission. My attention has been called to the speeches of other parties, but as yet, I have not seen any report that would justify the interference of the military authority. If, however, there be, in the judgment of the government, at any time, necessity for such interference, in consequence of inability or indisposition on the part of the civil authorities of the State to take action, any expression of such a desire on the part of the Governor, stating the inability or in disposition of the civil authorities to act, will be sufficient, and I will cause the parties complained of to be attended to according to the nature of their case. The State of Tennessee is under martial law, but the military authorities will not be resorted to unless the civil authority fails to act, either from inability or indisposition. Even in the event of the failure of the civil authorities to do their duty, the military should refrain from interfering in all minor cases because the military should, as far as possible, sustain the civil government, and never assume its functions unless in cases in which prompt action is necessary to insure the public safety.

In conclusion, the Governor may rest assured he will be fully sustained in carrying out the policy of the State and General Government as long as troops are on duty in a State in the Union."

Gov. BROWNLOW has ordered Gen. THOMAS to send troops into the various counties to preserve order at the ballot-box.

Horace Maynard's Speech.

The reader need not be reminded of the great ability and sterling loyalty of this worthy son of Tennessee. He is a candidate for Congress, and of course is talking to the people. In a recent speech he says:

A great clamor is made against negro suffrage. I do not think that a majority of the American people have determined to establish this measure unconditionally, but if you desire to prevent it, hostility to the government will not keep it off, but will rather hasten its establishment. If the nation finds that all its magnanimous offers to you are in vain, and that all its efforts to reclaim a rebellious population are in vain, it will be very apt to give suffrage to the negro population, wdo have all through this war proved its fast and faithful friends. This measure, in that event, will be adopted as an indisbensable means of establishing loyal civil government in the South, when the seditious white population refuse to submit to the laws and discharge their duties as prudent citizens.

Some of you threaten to rebel in that case. You tried that once before, when you were a great deal stronger than you are now, and you know the sad result. What will your rebellion amount to? It would only give the nation a good cause for doing what it would now avoid. As Major-Gen. LOGAN said in a speech the other day: "Let them rebel again, that is just what we want!" Now, if you want to live at peace, obey the laws and turn away from those unprincipled politicians who cry out "Blue bellied Yankee," "Abolitionists," and "Nigger Equality," to get your votes. They are the same men who asked you before the war, how you would like to see your daughter marry a "big buck nigger."

Much has been said about the radicalism of Chief-Justice CHASE's views on the subject of negro suffrage. Mr. CHASE believes that as the white Unionists of the South are in the minority, very largely so in many localities, it will become a matter of absolute necessity to enfranchise the black population, which is universally loyal, in order to prevent the rebls from regaining the government of their respective States at the ballot-box. He believes that the nation will be compelled to resort to negro suffrage for self-preservation, especially for the preservation of the white loyalists of the South. Now, the nation was not eager to resort to emancipation, but you forced a resort to that measure by obstinate rebellion. It hesitated to enlist negro soldiers, but was forced to arm them by the continued rebellion of the South, and it found that they made very good soldiers, and could shoot as well as anybody. This revolution is not yet over, and a great many of these subjugated rebels are acting and talking very boldly. Rest assured, that if you still defy the National Government, the nation will be forced to think seriously of putting the ballot into the hands of loyal negroes, to enable them to vote down the rebellion.

Gen. Thomas Declines to Give Up Etheridge on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Below we give a verbatim copy of the important action of Gen. THOMAS in response to the writ demanding the release of EMERSON ETHERIDGE:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21, 1865.

To Lieut.-Col. P. T. De Bussey, Columbus, Ky.:

Make the following return to the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of EMERSON ETHERIDGE:

To Hon. C. S. Marshal, Judge of the First Judicial District of Kentucky:

I hereby acknowledge the service of the writ hereto attached, and return the same, and respectfully reply that I am instructed by Maj.-Gen. THOMAS, commanding Military Division of Tennesee, to say that the body of EMERSON ETHERIDGE is in my possession under and by virtue of an order of the President of the United States, bearing date War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, July 17, 1864, and for the purpose of said order expressed, to wit:

[Then follows an extract from the proclamation.]

The said EMERSON ETHERIDGE having aided and abetted the enemy and disturbed the peace by seditious and inflammatory speeches, denouncing the Government of the State of Tennessee and the President and Government of the United States, is clearly included in the class of persons named in the order of the President, and that I do not produce said body by reason of said order of the President of the United States.

In directing this return to the writ Gen. THOMAS regrets that there should be any conflict between the civil and military authorities. At the same time the petitioner, Mr. ETHERIDGE, will remember that the issue was not of Gen. THOMAS' seeking, but was forced upon him by Mr. ETHERIDGE.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS,

WM. D. WHIPPLE, Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

Gen, Thomas' Command—Important Orders.

THE TREATMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE BY THE REBELS—AFFAIRS AT COLUMBIA, TENN.—A COUPLE OF TRAITORS DEALT WITH.

HEADQUAR'S DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 21, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 9.—A careful investigation into the facts connected with a complaint recently made to these headquarters, by WILLIAM ANDREWS, Mayor of the City of Columbia, Tenn,, and Justice of the Peace in behalf of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Columbia, and the Court of Maury County, in which the military authorities of the United States are accused of unwarrantable aud unjustifiable interference with the civil authorities, has developed the following:

On or about June 24, two colored girls, pupils in the colored school in Columbia, were arrested upon a charge of trespass and assault and battery, and, in default of bail in the sum of $500 each, were committed to the County Jail, and locked up in cells, in solitary confinement, to await trial before the Circuit Court of Maury County, which, it is understood, is not to sit for several months.

It appears that the trespass consisted in getting some plums from a tree growing on a common belonging to a citizen of Columbia, but not inclosed. The assault and battery was rather the repelling of an assault made upon the girls by a white woman, who threw "rocks" at them, and they replied with one boulder, which, however, did not take effect upon the attacking party.

The bail exacted was exorbitant and illegal, as only $250 could by law be exacted, and the Justice of the Peace who committed the girls to jail afterward, upon being advised by the Attorney-General that his action was wholly without warrant of law, released one of the girls unconditionally, and reduced the bail of the other to $250.

Upon the investigation, the aforesaid Justice, F. H. WELCH, utterly failed to justify his own action in the premises, but alleged that he had acted upon the advice of Mayor ANDREWS.

It further appears that there has been a systematic course of persecution practiced by the civil authorities and disloyal people of Columbia toward the freedmen, and especially toward the colored school which has been lately established there, and this to the disgust and dissatisfaction of the truly loyal citizens of the place, who would prefer a strictly military rule to leaving all authority in the hands of their present civil officers.

This, taken in connection with the fact that, in 1864, it became necessary for the Major-General commanding to order the arrest of Mr. ANDREWS aforesaid, for causing a black man to be scourged with twenty-five lashes on his bare back, in the City of Columbia, for the crime of teaching a class of colored children to read, induces the belief that the crusade against the school-girls was inaugurated by the chivalrous Mayor for the purpose of breaking up the school.

It further appears that in April last, a duly authorized agent of the United States Treasury Department took possession of, as confiscable property, a storage-house in Columbia, Tenn., the property of one WM. GALLOWAY, an active rebel, and who at that time was a prisoner at the North, and that said property was leased to FELIX G. YOUNG, a Union man, at a monthly rate of $25 per month, which rent was duly paid monthly in advance for the months of April, May and June.

On or about the 1st day of June, the Treasury Agent was called upon by Mr. GALLOWAY, who had returned, to release his property to him. He was informed of the condition under which it was held, and if he wished the property released he should make application at Washington. Not satisfied, apparently, to attempt the recovery of his property in this, the proper manner, in the absence of the Treasury Agent GALLOWAY, by threats, misrepresentations and annoyance, caused Mr. YOUNG to vacate the premises, and sold the store to one MAYS and placed MAYS in possession. He then instituted a suit before a Justice (F. H. WELCH aforesaid) for the rent for the time he had occupied under the lease from the United States.

The parties refused to surrender the store to the Treasury Agent, and he was compelled to call upon the military authorities for assistance to aid him in getting possession of the same. The suit for rent came, and Mr. YOUNG presented, as evidence, his lease, duly executed, &c., and the Treasury Agent testified to his authority, execution of the document, and receipt of rent from YOUNG. Justice WELCH, however, rendered a judgment against Mr. YOUNG in favor of GALLOWAY, the rebel owner. GALLOWAY was counseled and assisted in this procedure by one M. S. FRIERSON, a lawyer, whose intense zeal for the rebellion was shown by his taking an oath at the outset that he would not cut his hair until the Confederacy was established, and, for a long time, he walked the streets with his hair streaming half way down his back. He is the same lawyer who conducted the prosecution of the girls for trespass and assault and battery, mentioned in the foregoing part of this order. He is a malignant rebel, and devotes his time and talents to petty litigation, the object of which i two-fold: First, to oppose the negroes, and second, to bring the military and other authorities of the government into contempt. He is now under indictment for treason, but is at large on bail.

WELCH, the Justice, though a rebel in sympathy, is a man of limited information and of but little influence, and if left to himself, would probably do little harm, but is an official in the hands of a number of bad men in Columbia, among whom are ANDREWS, GALLOWAY and FRIERSON. GALLOWAY bears the reputation of a man destitute of principle, honor and loyalty. He was formerly a note-shaver and negro-trader.

GALLOWAY is the active man, ANDREWS and FRIERSON the counselors, and WELCH the instrument. This is the condition which has set itself up in defiance of the authority of the United States, and has threatened its officers. These are the officials who, in the garb of officers of the law and administrators of justice, have degraded themselves to the position of prosecutors of school girls, and the whippers of school teachers.

This malignant, rebellious spirit which they have displayed, by the persecution of the weak and helpless, and on account of their ignorance of or wilful violation of law, they have shown themselves to be persons dangerous to the peace of the community, and unworthy to longer so grossly misrepresent law and justice.

It is therefore ordered that WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, Mayor of the City of Columbia and Justice of the Peace, and F. H. WELCH, Justice of the Peace, be suspended from the exercise of their functions as civil officers until further orders, which will be issued when they have given proof that they possess some humanity, and show a willingness to conform to the laws of the United States and of the State in which they live.

M. S. FRIERSON and WILLIAM GALLOWAY will be arrested, sent to this place, and turned over to the Provost-Marshal-General of this military division, for confinement in the military prison, for such further disposition as should be made in the cases of rebels who still maintain an attitude of defiance to the United States, and cannot appreciate the kindness of the government in relieving them from the prison to which their former crimes consigned them.

The commanding officer of the post of Columbia is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. THOMAS.

WM. D. WHIPPLE, A. A. G.

Election for Mayor of Richmond.

The Richmond correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* announces the election of Mr. STURDIVANT, a Secessionist, as Mayor of Richmond. It gives the following as

THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION:

Mayor.			
Wm. Taylor	921	N. A. Sturdivant	1,533
Majority, 614.			
Clerk Hustings Court.			
Geo. L. Christian	1,041	Robert Howard	1,377
Majority, 336.			
Clerk Circuit Court.			
Benj. Pollard	1,879	Johnson Sauds	561
Majority, 318.			
Attorney Circuit Court.			
M. Johnson	1,668	L. Tazewell	772
Majority, 696.			
Sheriff.			
Henry K. Ellyson	993	John W. Wright	1,722
Majority, 423.			

The following were elected without opposition; Judge Hustings' Court, Wm. H. Lyons; Attorney Hustings Court, R. I. Daniel; Superintendent Water Works, James L. Davis; City Sergeant, Thomas U. Dudley; Surveyor, Thomas M. Ladd. There were numerous other offices filled, but they are not worthy of mention.

He adds: "To this complexion has has it come at last" that a candidate running for Mayor of Richmond, as a Union man, and who says "it is simply as such that I desire to present myself as a candidate for the suffrages of my fellow-citizens," is defeated by a majority of 614 in a vote of 2,456. As to the balance of the ticket, it is hardly profitable to inquire, except to note that in nearly every instance where soldiers offered for office, they were elected by large majorities.

Here we have the legitimate results of the "eminently wise and conciliatory policy" inaugurated by Gen. ORD. The first month after the occupation of Richmond, no man could have been elected to office to the skirts of whose garments hung even the odor of the rebellion, and now they sweep the city. The Union and Conservative men themselves lay the blame of their defeat where it properly belongs, at the door of the military authorities, who allow the old spirit of revolt to be resuscitated day by day under their very eyes, and did nothing to repress it. High officers of the army associated constantly with men whose violent secession antecedents were as well known as their names, and these men had access to them at all times, while the Union men gained audiences with difficulty. How far Gen. TERRY has followed in the footsteps of Gen. ORD in this respect, I am not able to say, but, judging from his course with the *Whig*, he has a better idea of his duty. The Government of the United States must understand this people at once. They cannot be conciliated; they express no contrition for the past; they have recorded their opinion against President JOHNSON. With them treason is not odious but rather a merit. While this is true of the majorlty, there are thousands throughout the State who are thoroughly loyal, and who bitterly regret the results of the late elections.

Naval.

The United States steamer *Rhode Island*, TRENCHARD, Cape Haytien, arrived yesterday. The following is a list of her officers:

Commander, STEPHEN TRENCHARD; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Frederick R. Smith; Acting Chief Engineer, John F. McCutcheon; Assistant Surgeon, Edward B. Bingham; Assistant Paymaster, Wm. Lee Darling; Acting Masters, Zera L. Tanner, Francis M. Paine, Nicholas Pratt; Acting Ensigns, R. O. Lanfare, C. C. Johnson; Second Assistant Engineers, Wm. A. Windsor, J. W. Smyth; Third Assistant Engineers, Wm. H. McCoy, J. C. Veatch, Wm. M. Bertram, J. E. Swords, D. D. Osterhaudt, Samuel Moore; Mates, John P. Fisher, Chas. H. Freeman; Captain's Clerk, Langdon S. Rogers; Paymaster's Clerk, Washington Walcot. The *Rhode Island* is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS

Arrival of the Geo. Washington and the Guiding Star.

Capture of Kirby Smith by the Mexicans.

Four Pieces of Artillery and Nine Hundred Rifles Taken.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship *Guiding Star*, Capt. BERRY, from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday, making the run from that port in five days and ninety minutes. She left New-Orleans at 7:20 P. M. of the 22d, crossed the bar at 6:30 A. M. of the 23d, after being detained in the river four and a half hours, passed Sandy Hook at 10 A. M. yesterday, and arrived at her wharf at 11.30 A. M.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 19, 1865.

The proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 29th of May, 1865, and the instructions of the Secretary of State, in relation to the administration of the amnesty oath thereunder, are herewith published for your information and guidance in administering said oath.

The requirements of the proclamation, and the instructions of the Secretary of State, will be strictly observed and due care exercised that no person coming within the exceptional clauses of the proclamation is permitted to take the oath through ignorance of its meaning.

This oath is absolutely necessary to be taken by all persons who have not subscribed to the oath prescribed in the President's proclamation on the 8th of December, 1863, before they can exercise the right to vote. It is important that this fact should generally be made known to the citizens of your parish, otherwise by neglecting it a large number may be disfranchised.

Copies of the blank forms needed in the administration of the oath will, through the kindness of Major-Gen. CANBY, commanding Departments of Louisiana and Texas, be furnished you.

The oath and certificate will be made in triplicate, one copy to be kept on file, one copy to be forwarded to the Secretary of State, through the Executive Department of the State, for which purpose returns will be made on the 1st of each month, and one copy to be delivered to the person taking the oath.

A record of the names, rank, (if any,) professions and residences of those who take the oath, for the purpose of making special application to the President for amnesty and pardon, will be kept by each clerk of the court administering the oath, which list will be forwarded monthly to the Governor of the State.

The fee or fees for administering the oath will be in conformity to the rates established by law, and any clerk charging in excess will be forthwith removed from office.

A prompt acknowledgment of the receipt of this circular, and the blanks referred to, is requested and expected from each and every clerk.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

THE NEGROES.

Commissioner CONWAY has issued a long order regarding the regulations which are to govern the freedmen. He says:

"That freedmen everywhere be enjoined to work, and in doing so they will in all cases enter into free and voluntary contracts with employers of their own choice, and employers with them, the contracts to be duly approved and registered in each office, and not to be broken by either party, except for sufficient cause. In no case will freedmen be forced to work for employers who are obnoxious to them; and officers carrying out this order must in all cases give the freedmen to understand that they are entirely free to work where and for whom they please, and, at the same time, that a life of idleness will not be encouraged or allowed.

Maj.-Gen. CANBY, commanding Department of the Gulf, having in General Orders No. 101, current series, from his headquarters, transferred the charge of freedmen heretofore exercised by him to these headquarters, and, there being now no other authority having the right to take charge of questions relative to refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, within the State of Louisiana, than that exercised by these headquarters, under the authority of Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, acting under the law of Congress, Act of March 3, 1865, all orders, rules, ordinances or laws issued by any authority whatever, which are in conflict with the rights and liberties of the freedmen, are null and void and of no effect; and any person or persons acting under any pretended authority, in violation of this order, will be arrested and punished."

CAPTURE OF KIRBY SMITH.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

BROWNSVILLE, Saturday, July 8.

Lieut.-Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, Major-Gens. MAGRUDER and PRICE, and Brig-Gens. JO. SHELBY, DOUGLAS and JACKMAN, with four hundred men and officers, two pieces of artillery and a large wagon train, are moving from San Antonio, Texas, toward Eagle Pass, with the intention of entering Mexico. This information is from a gentleman of undoubted integrity who traveled with the party, and who arrived at Ringgold Barracks on the 5th inst. Ex-Govs. MOORE and ALLEN, of Louisiana, and MURRAH and CLARK, of Texas, and a number of lesser dignitaries, are in the party.

Some time since, Gen. BROWN made a formal demand on Gen. MEJIA, for the delivery of the artillery turned over to him by the Confederates. Gen. MEJIA now informs Gen. BROWN that he accedes to the demand by order of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. The delivery took place to-day at 3 P. M. The guns are in fine condition.

Major HEADRINGTON, of the Thirty-ninth Indiana, in command at Ringgold Barracks, reports to Gen. BROWN that he has captured 500 bales of cotton, a large wagon train loaded with stores, among which are 1,400 ounces quinine, 4,000 tin plates, saltpetre, and other goods, going into the interior of Texas. The train left Brownsville on the 5th of May.

The Imperialists have evacuated Camargo, and abandoned the entire country from that city to Matamoras. Their troops arrived at Matamoras yesterday, having been severely annoyed by CORTINAS all the way down.

BROWNSVILLE, Thursday, July 13.

Major TEXXIER, of CORTINAS' staff, has just arrived from above, bringing intelligence of the capture of Gen. KIRBY SMITH and his entire party. He was intercepted by the Governor of Saltillo, S. SIESCA, on the 4th of July, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, about fifty miles below Eagle Pass, and compelled to surrender.

The victors got four pieces of artillery, nine hundred new rifles, and a train of seventy-five wagons loaded with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled.

W.

IMPORTANT ORDERS.

THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTHWEST DISCONTINUED.

HEADQUARTERS,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1: The Military Division of the Southwest, which was created for special purposes, is discontinued.

In compliance with General Orders No. 118, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, June 27, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes Command of the Military Division of the Gulf, consisting of

I. The Department of Mississippi, Maj.-Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, commanding, embracing the State of Mississippi, headquarters at Vicksburgh.

II. The Department of Florida, Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, commanding, embracing the State of Florida, headquarters at Tallahassee.

III. The Department of Louisiana and Texas, Maj.-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY, commanding, embracing the States of Louisiana and Texas, headquarters at New-Orleans, La.

The Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf will be at New-Orleans, La.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA AND TEXAS—ORDER BY MAJ.-GEN. CANBY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA AND TEXAS, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.—In obedience to General Orders No. 1, from the Headquarters of the Division of the Gulf, the undersigned assumes the command of the Department of Louisiana and Texas.

The designation of districts, and the permanent assignment of troops and commanders, will be made hereafter. In the meantime, district and other commanders will immediately report by the speediest means of communication the number, character and location of the troops under their command; the condition of the country occupied by them; the depots from which, and the routes by which, they are supplied; the quantity and character of the supplies that can be procured in the country at less cost than they can be furnished from the general depots; the character and present condition of the railroad, telegraphic and other means of communication, and any other information or suggestion that may be useful.

In addition to the customary returns and reports commanders of regiments and batteries will immediately transmit a roster of their commands exhibit-ing the present effective and aggregate strength, and the date of the expiration of their terms of service.

The Department of the Gulf is discontinued, but the returns and reports required to complete its records will be made up to the date of this order, and transmitted to these headquarters with as little delay as practicable.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Major-General Commanding.

TAKING THE OATH.

ORDER BY GEN. CANBY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 109.—In accordance with the Amnesty Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 29, 1865, and the instructions, of the Secretary of State pursuant thereto, the following instructions, for administering the amnesty oath by military authorities in this department, are hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

I. The requirements of the proclamation of the President, and the instructions of the Secretary of State, above referred to, will be strictly observed, and due care exercised to see that no improper persons are permitted to take the oath.

II. An application for amnesty will be made in each case, on a form to be furnished by the Provost-Marshal-General, Department of the Gulf, who will also furnish blank forms for the oath and certificate. The oath and certificate will be made in triplicate—one copy attached to the application, and one copy, unattached, to be forwarded to the Provost-Marshal-General of the department (the first to be sent to the State Department for record, and the second to be kept on file,) and the third copy to be delivered to the person taking the oath.

III. A record of the names, rank, (if any,) professions and residences of those to whom the amnesty oath may be administered, will be kept at each office or headquarters where said oath is administered, and at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General of the department. If the command at any point is broken up, the records will be sent to the Provost-Marshal-General of the department.

IV. The amnesty oath will only be administered on the written order of

1. Any general officer in actual command within the department.
2. The commanding officer of a district, sub-district or post.
3. The Provost-Marshal-General of the department.

V. By virtue of the written order in each case of any of the officers above specified, any commissioned officer of the army named in said order may administer the amnesty oath.

VI. The copies of the applications and amnesty oaths made and taken, will be forwarded, as required in paragraph two, on the last day of each month.

VII. A fee of twenty-five cents will be charged and collected from each person taking the oath, for the purpose of covering the necessary expenses. The amount so collected to be sent, at the end of each month, to the Provost-Marshal-General.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CANBY.
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY, Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

FROM TEXAS.

Progress of the Expedition under Gens. Merritt, Smith and Magruder.

THE MERRITT EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

MARSHALL, HARRISON COUNTY, TEXAS,
June 11, 1865.

The head of the cavalry column passed through Marshall yesterday evening, marching toward the Sabine, distant twenty miles; here they will cross at Ramsdale's Ferry. Though the scarcity of forage has not been severely felt as yet, citizens predict a greater dearth as the command progresses. From Greenwood, a village located at the terminus of that part of the Shreveport and Vicksburgh Railway yet in running order through to Marshall, cotton plantations have been given up to the culture of corn and the cereals. The owners do not part with their cotton on hand except negotiated in cash prices—money paid down.

The question of negro labor is one vital to the interests of the State. It is useless to animadvert on theoretical ideas of freedom to an enslaved race. The decree that gives the slave his freedom, at the same time desolates the whole face of the country, depriving the plantations of the laboring force. No planter can work his crops, it is the universal testimony, at the schedule prices. There is left upon the hands of the planter negro families unable to support themselves by work; the farmer must perforce turn them out of doors, as they would eat him out of house and home. Very few, the veriest few, of negro hands are worth ten dollars a month. It is the universal complaint that the prices are too high.

As the cavalry command passes through the country, negroes, notwithstanding the order of the Post Commandant at Shreveport flock to it, stealing a horse or a mule; in lieu of these, whatever they can lay their hands on to take with them. The freedom of the negro uproots the old established institutions of the country, tears them asunder; so suddenly does this blow come upon the large mass that the people find themselves ruined; no hope to fill the markets with their cotton, tobacco, or sugar; he turns his own attention to labor, but can only raise sufficient for his use. At least for a short term of years the Red River Valley sends not a thousandth part of the former raised cotton to market. The cotton districts of Texas, the eastern and the southern, are ranked in the same category. The suddenness of freedom to the negro has shattered the agricultural strength of this State.

The freedom destroys them; mortuary statistics show them to be melting away; the day of the negro is gone. As the Indian fled before the steps of civilization that, facing the setting sun, advanced in footsteps of civilization through these States; as the Indian fled and disappeared, so the negro, once happy, careless, well to do, is fast disappearing as the army nears the Rio Grande. All these evils arise from the suddenness of the blow. These calamitous events are more like the sudden run of the lightning stroke, the instant shock of the thunderbolt, than like the slow and steady inroads made by that decay which sooner or later attacks all institutions. Unprepared for this change so unforeseen, the people are outcasts from their own homes.

The people do not meet strangers with their wonted hospitality; they are morose in view of the present state of affairs, and inclined to believe all strangers as enemies; they do not look upon this freedom to the negro as an act of justice to them, even considering them as rebels. "It is scarcely justice," they say, "to deprive us at one blow of the property wherein we had a vested right, to give us no opportunity of making the capital we had invested, change its location without loss. We are ridden of power to cultivate our fields, we cannot be represented in the markets, the plow stands idle, the country is gone to ruin and weeds, our country towns are changed to a contraband camp."

SMITH AND MAGRUDER.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Times.

GALVESTON, Tuesday, June 13.

In my letter of the 22d ult. to the *Times*, I think I closed by saying that in my next I would state what took place among the Confederate troops in Texas immediately after the scatteration. In a brief manner, I will now endeavor to redeem my pledge.

When the army in Texas disbanded itself, the soldiers seemed to divide themselves into three classes. The first class, which may be termed the law-abiding portion, and which numbered at least one-half of the army, went directly to their homes, without molesting either public or private property on their way. (In these remarks I do not include the Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana troops, who were regularly discharged.) These men, be it said to their credit, have since generally remained at home, and conducted themselves properly. They are rated among the reliable and valuable citizens of Texas. They belonged to a class that the war could not demoralize. The second and third classes, instead of retiring directly to their places of abode, "made a break," as they termed it, for every point where they knew or suspected government property was stored. This they seized and divided among themselves—the stronger taking the lion's share. Not being over scrupulous they appropriated, in many instances, property to which the government had not, and never had, any claim; and this, too, when it was plainly proved to them that the property they were taking belonged to private individuals. In fact, in San Antonio this correspondent saw some of these troops enter the stores of Messrs. VANCE & BRO., KOTWITZ and S. SAMPSON and carry off from the three stores not less than thirty thousand dollars' worth of goods belonging to these merchants, acknowledging at the same time that they knew that they did not belong to the government. But this sort of robbery and plunder was not confined to San Antonio; it was done all over the State, and the City of Houston would have been completely sacked, had not Gen. MAGRUDER and other commanding officers defended it with a superior force, this force having been selected from the first class above mentioned. While wending their way homeward they appropriated to their own use everything on which the brand "C. S." was found

The third class formed themselves into gangs of from ten to one hundred, and more in some instances, and robbed, plundered and murdered indiscriminately; and they are still at it, especially in the western portion of the State. They call themselves "guerrillas," or "jayhawkers," but they are nothing more or less than highway robbers. They attack travelers, and if resistance is offered, they hesitate not to murder their victims. Neither age nor sex is spared. Old men, suspected of having a few dollars laid away, have been taken from their dwellings and hung to the nearest tree, because they either had no money, or having it, would not reveal its place of deposit.

At present the largest portion of these highwaymen is in the western portion of this State, in the border counties. Draw a line from San Antonio to Corpus Christi, and the section of country between this imaginary line and the Rio Grande is filled with them; so much so, that no one with money or valuables can get through the country without being robbed. What the first gang spares the second takes, and their victims are fortunate to escape with their lives. These robbers seized the horses of the stage lines from San Antonio, Gonzales and Victoria to the Rio Grande, and robbed the passengers to such an extent that these lines had to be abandoned. Stage lines through other sections were discontinued for the same reason.

The atrocities committed by these villains would fill a volume. It is to be hoped that the United States troops will be able soon to capture or exterminate every scoundrel who has been engaged in this diabolical wickedness. The people are praying for it throughout the State, and, if necessity required it, fifty thousand Texans would volunteer their services to assist in wiping out the cut-throats. These robbers deserve no mercy, and none should be shown them.

Gen. SHELBY left the State for Mexico, with about two hundred, or, perhaps, two hundred and fifty, followers; Col. DUFF with one hundred. No other armed force, numbering over fifty, with a commander, has left for Mexico—all newspaper stories to the contrary notwithstanding.

You have no doubt received and published the names of the Generals and Governors and Ex-Governors who left Texas for Mexico after the surrender. Among these were Gens. E. KIRBY SMITH and J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER. I mention these names, because I wish to say a word or two concerning them.

It has been currently rumored through the country that Gens. SMITH and MAGRUDER engaged extensively in cotton speculations, and made a heap of money, which they took with them when they fled to Mexico. Now, permit one who knows, to state that there is not a word of truth in all this—not a word. Gen. SMITH had no money of his own to speculate on; he neither hired nor borrowed any for this purpose—he never shared the profits with any one who did speculate—he never used or appropriated to his use one dollar of the government funds. In other words, he never "speculated" to the extent of one dime while commanding this department, although to my certain knowledge more than one opportunity offered wherein by simply turning his hand he could have made $100,000 or $150,000 in gold. Independent of his political and military character, of which it does not become me to speak, I will say that a purer man than Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH never was intrusted with government funds.

I have told you what he did not do; now I will tell you what he did do, or, at least I have it from the highest and most reliable authority: When he surrendered this department he turned over to Gen. CANBY $5,000 in gold, that being every dime of government money he held in his hands, and then turned round and borrowed of his friends in Shreveport $200 to pay his expenses to Mexico! The money turned over was secret service money.

Gen. CANBY will, no doubt, corroborate this statement.

So much for Gen. SMITH'S "cotton speculations." Now, about Gen. MAGRUDER:

This General had his strong and his weak points. He would spurn a bribe, knowing it to be intended as such, as soon as any upright man, and yet a presentation of a few choice liquors or cigars were too apt to gain his favor, and induce him, in his unsuspecting way, to grant privileges to designing men in search of fat contracts. In this manner he might have given others a chance to speculate, but that he never did so to the extent of a dollar while in Texas, I know to be the truth. He came to Texas without any money in his pocket, and left the State with less than two hundred dollars, and this his friends in Houston loaned him to pay his expenses to Mexico.

These facts may sound strange to those who have been led to believe otherwise, but they are nevertheless naked truths. This correspondent can have no interest in stating them, but he deems it his duty to do so as a simple act of justice to injured parties, such as should be acknowledged and approved among men.

The crops in Texas are coming in finely throughout the State, with the exception of a few limited districts. The crops of corn, wheat and other small grains will be more than average ones. Corn is now being hauled to San Antonio, and sold for forty cents a bushel in specie.

FROM MATAMORAS.

The Matamoras *Ranchero*, of the 5th, says:

"Maj. CHAS. RUSSELL arrived here yesterday morning, five days from Monterey. From him we learn that Gens. BEE and WALKER and Col. LUCKETT, of the Confederate States Army, (defunct,) had reached that city. They had taken up their residence there with a view to permanence.

Gen. MONOT had received authority from the Emperor to raise a battalion of Texans for guerrilla service. He was progressing rapidly in recruiting, and by this time is probably ready for service.

The report of 10,000 organized Missourians and Texans being on the way to Monterey is reasonably correct, but the number is overstated by about two or three thousand. The actual number organized and armed, awaiting employment, is between seven and eight thousand.

GOV. MURRAH, of Texas, has crossed the Rio Grande at Camargo. The Governor was robbed at San Antonio of $2,000. His baggage was intercepted between San Antonio and Austin, and stolen.

Gov. ALLEN, of Louisiana, was hourly expected at Monterey when Major RUSSELL left.

Major RUSSELL was several times intercepted, on his way down from Monterey, by the so-called Liberals; but after an hour or two of detention and search, he, with his party, was allowed to pass on.

We regret to announce that serious trouble is brewing in the interior of Texas, and we shall wait with no little anxiety to hear from San Antonio and Austin. Nothing will surprise us coming from that direction.

The Imperial forces that went in pursuit of NEGRETE, followed him on the Chihuahua route to the desert and there gave up further pursuit. The other wing of NEGRETE'S army, under ESCAVIDO, were being closely followed on the route to Piedras Negras. Beyond this nothing was known of the whereabouts of the Liberals.

But these Missourians will come unarmed—will have sold all their guns to the Liberals!

The *Ranchero*, of the 6th, says:

The Federal steamboat *Rio Grande* arrived at Brownsville yesterday, from Rio Grande City. From one of the passengers we learn that the *Rio Grande* rounded to at the Da Estafana Rancho, CORTINA'S headquarters, where she remained for some time. Gen. BROWN, who was on board, sent for CORTINA, who favored the General with his presence. They had a consultation of some little duration, when they took a drink together and separated.

The steamer *Señorita* was still lying at the Da Estafana Rancho. Her crew came down on the *Rio Grande*.

By the same passenger we are told that Capt. JOHN VALE, on his way down from Mier, when within three miles of Camargo, was seized by two Mexicans, whom he well knew. They took him into the chapparal and depleted him of about $400. One of them determined to kill the Captain; the other hesitated. After wrangling for some time they compromised the matter, by making Capt. VALE take an oath not to expose them, and let him go.

GEN. HOOD IN SAN ANTONIO.

The San Antonio *Herald* announces the arrival of Gen. JOHN B. HOOD in that place on the 3d, and adds:

"It does our heart good to welcome back to San Antonio, after an absence of over four years, this truly great, good and gallant officer, soldier and gentleman. His history is well known to our readers. He has mingled and participated in the most stirring scenes of conflict ever witnessed in modern times, commencing at the ever memorable battle of Gaines' Mill, and running through a period of four years of terrible conflict and strife, down to the final surrender of the Confederate armies.

Though the cause for which Gen. HOOD has battled so nobly and suffered so manfully has failed, still he has a home in the heart and under the roof of every brave and generous Texan. He returns to his home in our State, poor in purse, but rich in the rewards coveted by a brave and chivalrous soldier. He shall never want for the comforts of life. Long may he live to enjoy the gratitude of his countrymen.

In speaking of Gen. HOOD, it is not improper to remark that, now that all honorable resistance has ceased on the part of the Confederate States toward the United States, like LEE and FORREST, he counsels respectful obedience and allegiance to the United States officers and government."

THE FREED NEGROES.

Of the freedmen in and around San Antonio, the *Herald* says:

"We have watched with much interest the results of freeing the slaves in our community. Our experience has been that our citizens committed an error in generally informing their slaves that they had been freed before the arrival of the Federal authorities, by whom hereafter the negro is to be governed. No sooner had the slaves been told that they had been declared free, than they at once took up the idea that the day of work was passed; that henceforth they could lounge about in idleness, especially around towns. It was of little use to tell them that they would be required to work; that even the power which had freed them had positively declared that they could not live in idleness. In many cases in this city, entire households at once quit their homes and took to idleness on the streets, until the nuisance became intolerable. Accordingly, in the absence of the Federal authorities, our worthy Mayor, a few days ago, had these idle negroes arrested and lodged in jail over night, and put to work on the streets.

Thus ends the first chapter in the progress of emancipation in this city. We hear that the negroes in the country are infatuated with the idea of getting to San Antonio. The sight of several working parties on our streets the past few days would be well calculated to cure all such of their penchant of coming to town. Let them henceforth know that all idle in San Antonio will be promptly set to work on the public streets. Nor will any find employment here, and if they should, the wages for women—the only class needed here—are only from $4 to $6 per month.

A Mad Horse—An Interesting Case of Hydrophobia.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.

A large dun horse, formerly owned by Capt. SALE FRY, and more recently by SNYDER & PARKER, of the planing-mill, was bitten some weeks since by a dog supposed to be mad. A load of lumber had been hauled to the stable in the rear of Mr. LINGLE'S residence, on Ferry-street, and while the team stood in the alley, a dog, foaming at the mouth and evidently mad, ran in from the east end of the alley, passing within a few feet of Mr. SAMUEL FAVORITE, who stood at his carriage-house door. The dog exhibited no disposition to bite Mr. FAVORITE, but snapping at one of the horses, fastened his teeth and held on for some seconds. The horse was taken home immediately and closely watched for symptoms of hydrophobia, but weeks having elapsed without developing any indications, all apprehensions were dispelled until yesterday the horse snapped at Mr. PARKER viciously, and bit him on the side. His clothing, fortunately, was thick enough to prevent any laceration of the flesh. No other signs of hydrophobia were manifest until in hitching him up and unhitching him, the animal made a sudden plunge toward his mate, and bit him on the side, drawing blood. The wound is badly swollen, and it is anticipated that this horse will also go mad. The dun horse grows worse hourly. It is a clear case of hydrophobia. The horse foams at the mouth, and bites at everything within his reach. Hundreds of our citizens have flocked to Mr. PARKER'S stable to-day to see the animal. It will probably be shot this evening.

JAMES CASE, of the firm of CASE BROTHERS, the well-known harness-makers, relates a remarkable case of hydrophobia which occurred in Lockport, N. Y., some years ago. A gunsmith, named BRONKER, who always had a lot of dogs about him, while beating a bull-terrier one day was bitten by the dog, and in about nine days went stark mad. He was taken to the American Hotel, in the place, and for about twelve hours was pinioned to his bed. The proxysms were frightful. The unfortunate victim bit at the bed clothing, and, foaming at the mouth, presented a terrible appearance. Upon consultation with the physicians and leading citizens of the place, it was thought best to drown him. A large bath-tub was procured and the unfortunate man untied. Mr. CASE and three stout men held him at arm's length, and, throwing him into the bath-tub, strangled him to death.

CURIOUS DISCLOSURES.

Proposals of Northern Men to Feed the Rebel Armies.

We print below, extracts from a report made to the rebel Congress of the workings of the rebel commissary department. These extracts make some remarkable disclosures of the operations of men on our side of the lines, and show that eventually regular contracts were made by Northern men with the rebel government, to supply its armies with food, and that LEE'S army was fed in that way to a great extent in 1863. The following are the extracts:

HOW MUCH BACON THERE WAS IN THE CONFEDERACY WHEN THE WAR BEGAN.

In January, 1862, I made, by Col. NORTHROP'S order, a report to a committee of the House of Representatives, on the general administration of the Bureau of Subsistence, particularly with reference to certain contracts for obtaining supplies, which had been unfavorably reported to the public and to Congress. In that report the following occurs: "In the packing season of 1860–1 upward of three million head of hogs were packed at the various porkeries of the United States, beside those packed by farmers at home, of which twenty thousand were packed at regular establishments south of the lines of our armies. Of this whole number, experts estimate that the product of about one million two hundred thousand hogs was imported in the early part of the last year from beyond our present lines into what is now the Southern Confederacy. This was accomplished, and to the extent of a bountiful supply by the action of State authorities in some cases, by the enterprise of private parties, and by this department, through agencies of its own. Of this number it is estimated that about three hundred thousand hogs, in their bacon equivalent, have been consumed by our State and Confederate armies since the commencement of hostilities. Tennessee then became the main reliance for the future use of the army, which, together with the accessible portions of Kentucky, had been so ravaged by hog cholera, and injured by short corn crops for three years preceding the year just closed, that the number slaughtered at the porkeries within her limits had dropped from two hundred thousand head to less than twenty thousand. It was into this field, just recovering from these disasters, and almost the sole resource of the army and the planters and the inhabitants of cities, that this department had to enter as a purchaser, dubious of a sufficiency, but assured of a heavy and active competition."

THE MAIN RELIANCE LOST BY THE CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON AND OCCUPATION OF TENNESSEE.

Shortly thereafter, the successful captures of Forts Donelson and Henry caused a considerable portion of these supplies to be lost. The subsequent campaign lost us Kentucky and much of Tennessee, and left us comparatively bare of meat.

PROPOSAL TO DELIVER THIRTY THOUSAND HOGSHEADS OF BACON THROUGH THE LINES.

On the 30th of October, 1862, an active, energetic man of ability appeared to ask a hearing on a proposition submitted several days before, to supply the department "with ten thousand hogsheads of bacon certainly, and probably twenty thousand more hogsheads." His letter states the importance of "time;" alleges that there was enough cotton (which he offered to take in payment) to feed and clothe our armies, in a section tributary to Memphis, which city was then, and had been for some time previous, in the secure possession of the enemy; that such cotton must otherwise probably be destroyed to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy; but that the owners, as a general rule, though willing to let the government have their crops, were averse, if not stubbornly opposed, to having them destroyed. On the same day the Commissary-General inclosed to Hon. G. W. RANDOLPH, the Secretary of War, an urgent application, including a brief argumentative statement of some leading facts, for authority to accept the offer.

THE PROPOSAL IS SUBMITTED TO JEFF. DAVIS.

On the same day Gen. RANDOLPH addressed a letter to His Excellency President DAVIS, inclosing the proffer of this contract, and Col. NORTHRUP'S indorsement of it, in which he says: "The alternative is thus presented of violating our policy of withholding cotton from the enemy, or risking the starvation of our armies," and advising that the Commissary-General be authorized to contract for bacon and salt, limiting the amount of purchase to what is absolutely necessary to feed the army and supply it with blankets and shoes, showing that no law forbade this traffic; that the precedents of other wars justified it; and advising that the Commissary-General should, under such circumstances, upon his own statements of the necessity, be allowed to make the contract, which, he added, nothing less than the danger of sacrificing our armies would induce "him to acquiesce in." Upon that letter the President indorsed as follows:

SECRETARY OF WAR: Is there necessity for immediate action? Is there satisfactory evidence that the present opportunity is the last which will be afforded? Have you noted the scheme of the enemy for the payment of their next accruing interest on their public debt? You will not fail to perceive the effect of postponing the proposed action until Jan. 1, 1863, if it be necessary at any time to depart from the well-defined policy of our government in relation to cotton.

JEFF. DAVIS.

OCT. 31, 1862.

This indorsement was sent to the Commissary-General by the Secretary of War, Nov. 1, with this indorsement:

COMMISSARY-GENERAL: Observe the President's indorsement, and report upon the practicability of delaying the proposed purchases until after the 1st of January next. It will be necessary to state, for the President's information, your estimate of the probable receipts under your present arrangements.

G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

Nov. 1, 1862.

HE IS ASSURED THAT THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE REFUSAL WILL BE SERIOUS.

And it was returned to him Nov. 3, by Col. NORTHROP, with this indorsement:

"Present efforts, even if successful, will not produce cured bacon by the 1st of January. The departments of the East have been exhausted, while the increasing number of refugees add to the consumers. The results hoped for from Tennessee are not probably equal to the demands of the troops on the west of the mountains and in Tennessee. The accompanying letters of Maj. CUMMINGS and Capt. WADDEL are some evidence on the subject.

Respectfully, L. B. NORTHROP, C. G. S.

Nov. 3, 1862.

DAVIS DON'T BELIVE ALL HE HEARS, AND WANTS TO KNOW HOW MANY SOLDIERS THERE ARE.

To which the President returned the following;

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War. The question submitted is one which a constitutional adviser would advantageously bring to a conference. The papers inclosed, particularly the statement of bacon on hand, does not sustain the conclusion presented. To solve the question a statement from the C. G. S., and a comparative view based upon the return of the troops, will be necessary. The resources of every portion of the Confederacy must be considered to make a just estimate. JEFF. DAVIS.

Nov. 13, 1862.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL: See the President's indorsement. He has forgot a conference on the subject, at which Gen. LEE was present. G. W. R.

Nov. 14, 1862.

NO ONE IN THE CONFEDERACY KNOWS THE SIZE OF ITS ARMIES.

On the 18th of November the "comparative view," called for by the President, was given. It was not, it is true, based upon "a return of the troops," because the Adjutant-General's office had never been able, up to that time, to furnish any information sufficient to guide the Bureau of Subsistence in its estimates of purchases or arrangements of any kind.

MEN WITHIN OUR LINES COMPETE FOR THE CHANCE TO FEED THE REBEL SOLDIERS.

While the particular propositions here spoken of were in hand, still other, and, as it was thought by some, competing propositions were made from other quarters, especially from New-Orleans. Under the judicious management of Lieut.-Col. BROADWELL, arrangements had been made, and were being carried out, for obtaining certain classes of supplies from that city. These arrangements were broken up by Lieut.-Gen. PEMBERTON. The authority and wisdom of Gen. PEMBERTON'S acts were both disputed by the Bureau of Subsistence, and efforts were made here to reinstate, in another form, the trade thus interrupted by him.

NORTHERN MEN OFFER PLENTY AT A LOW PRICE.

The supplies now offered are ample, and are tendered at lower rates in cotton, even at the extreme bid, than they can be bought at for Confederate currency in our own lines. If not availed of now they most probably never will be, for lack of power and opportunity.

HOW MUCH MEAT WENT THROUGH THE LINES IN 1861.

As to the relative advantages of procuring supplies from Memphis and from the vicinity of New-Orleans, the proposition to make such purchases is not a new idea. They were made at the commencement of the war to an extent which is little known. In an elaborate report on the operations of this bureau, made by Maj. RUFFIN, under my order and superintendence, and submitted to Congress in January last, it is stated: "Experts estimate that the product of about 1,200,000 hogs was imported in the early part of last year (1861) from beyond our present lines into what is now the Southern Confederacy. This was accomplished by the action of State authorities; in some cases by the enterprise of private parties, and by this department, through agencies of its own. Of this number it is estimated that about 300,000 hogs, in their bacon equivalent, have been consumed by our State and Confederate armies since the commencement of hostilities. This was for a period of eight months, and shows a requirement of 450,000 hogs per annum. For a considerable part of that period the army was a mere fraction of the magnitude which it has since reached. Those who think that the stimulus of high prices under the apprehension of great scarcity, has so increased our supply of meat as to enable us to dispense with this large balance, forget that the counties most capable of such development are precisely those which have suffered most from the war. Elsewhere it must have been a new enterprise, such as could not be expected to succeed when the best men are in the army.

DAVIS IS URGED TO BUY THROUGH THE LINES, BOTH AT NEW-ORLEANS AND AT MEMPHIS.

Therefore I urge that supplies be engaged both from Memphis and from the vicinity of New-Orleans, and for these additional reasons: It may be safely estimated that the army will consume and waste the product of not less than 500,000 hogs, of which we calculate to receive only about one-third from our Confederate limits. It will not be prudent to rely upon obtaining the amount needed from one single source of supply; it will be well to divide the risk. Moreover, other articles are needed nearly as much as meat. The salt works in Louisiana are not to be depended on; the supply to be obtained from Saltville, in Virginia, is limited. The wants of citizens, daily becoming more urgent and alarming, will absorb all of that, if permitted, and the drafts of the Government upon the same fund will cause ruinous prices and great destitution.

THE VENALITY OF THE ENEMY—WHAT A "RELIABLE PARTY IN NEW-ORLEANS" WAS READY TO DO.

One reliable party in New-Orleans offers to supply one hundred thousand sacks of salt, or more than is called for by the rapidly expiring contract at Saltville. Other articles—such as coffee and flour—are also offered from New-Orleans. The supply of flour from that quarter will enable the soldiers from the Southwest to use that in part as a bread ration instead of corn meal, which must otherwise be their sole reliance for bread. The reserve of coffee for the sick is being rapidly consumed. No other prospect of getting more presents itself, but the necessity of a sufficiency is important. The success of the enterprise is doubtful; but the opportunity afforded by the venality of the enemy ought not to be lost. If we thereby obtain the use of the Mississippi from Memphis to New-Orleans, until such time as the whole or a large part of needed supplies shall have been obtained, it will be a great benefit.

MORE PROPOSALS FROM OUR SIDE THE LINES—A CONTRACT MADE.

Vigilant, active and intelligent officers, fully aware of and alive to the importance of the subject, had been seeking to avail themselves of every opportunity that might offer for obtaining supplies from that source, but without success. But, on the 18th of December, 1863, a contract was proposed by a party who represented himself to the Secretary of War, confidentially, and, I think, truly, as having connections on the other side. His proposition was referred to me by the Secretary of War; and, in view of the terms, the special difficulties of the case, the fact that I had not been apprised of his Federal connections and previous failures, I reported against it. But I was wisely overruled by the Secretary of War, and made the contract by his order.

ALL THE ARRANGEMENTS ARE MADE, BUT BLUNDERERS BREAK IT ALL UP.

The payment for the supplies was to be in cotton; the officer to receive and pay for them was ordered to that duty. Lieut.-Gen. POLK was instructed by the Secretary of War to assist all parties in the execution of the contract, and the enterprise commenced. Two successive loads were brought to the rendezvous; but the Agent of the Treasury Department, who could furnish the cotton, appears to have disapproved of the proceeding; and he failing to furnish it, the boats were returned with the bulk unbroken to their point of departure. Still a third attempt was made, but that time, as has been reported to me, the whole cargo was confiscated by a military commander, and the contractor has been for some months endeavoring to obtain payment for all dues under the contract, so far without success.

PLENTY OF CONTRACTORS ALWAYS READY.

A little after this contract was made, one or two others were made for Tennessee; but the military movements in that quarter have prevented anything being realized from them.

Before this contract had been made, but after it had become evident that the Crenshaw contract was not adequately supported by the government, another effort was made by the Bureau of Subsistence to obtain meat and coffee through the blockade. * * *

A TRAIN OF WAGONS WITH COTTON AND A YANKEE PERMIT.

In the month of January, 1864, a contract was made with Mr. WM. J. STODDARD, who was strongly vouched for by Hon. C. C. CLAY, and another gentleman, as eminently fit for the position in all respects, to trade for the government in the country on the Tennessee River, by bartering meat for cotton. Upon making the contract, Col. NORTHROP requested Mr. MEMMINGER to turn over to him a supply of some three thousand bales of cotton which the Treasury held at Memphis, and which was then rotting and being depredated upon in various ways. This cotton I wanted to enable Mr. STODDARD to exchange for cotton nearer the Tennessee, with people who would have gladly made the exchange, rather than burn their cotton, sell it to the enemy or haul it to a distant asylum. But Mr. MEMMINGER refused, and as he could spare no money for the purpose, the enterprise lagged until last Fall, when Mr. STODDARD having made his arrangements, started from Marion, Ala., for the Tennessee River, with a train of wagons loaded with cotton and a Yankee permit to trade for meat. But he informed me by letter of Nov. 9, 1865, that his train and cotton were both seized by the scouts of Gen. DANIEL ADAMS, taken back to Marion and there held. This fact Col. NORTHROP and myself represented to the Secretary of War, who afforded no redress in the case, but referred the parties for a settlement to the circular of Lieut.-Gen. TAYLOR, dated Selma, Alabama, Sept. 22. The circular assumed to annul all contracts made in his military department payable in cotton, to indicate the class of parties who might make future contracts, to fix the price of goods and of the cotton that might be paid for them, and to supercede the regular officers of this (the Commissary) department by officers of his own, who should, under the order, execute the trade regulations thus established by himself.

Against this the Commissary General protested, as against law, sound policy, and the regulations of the service. But his protest was unheeded, and he was unable to make any further contracts in that section in consequence.

On the 22d day of December, 1864, a special order was issued, giving power to make contracts in that department, to Lieut.-Col. BAYNE, through his agents there, and thus all power over the subject has been taken from the Commissary General.

The general subject of trade on the Mississippi, had been referred to me by the Secretary of War, on the 29th of April, 1864, upon a paper sent to the War Department by A. M. PANTON, of Mississippi, inspector of field transportation for that State, and I then stated and traced the difficulties surrounding the matter, and suggested generally a mode of obviating them for the Subsistence Department. But I never heard from the indorsement.

* * * * * * *

THE ARMY WITHOUT MEAT.

On the 5th of December I brought the condition of things to the attention of the Secretary of War, coupling it with a statement of subsistence on hand, which showed nine days' rations on hand for Gen. LEE'S army; and, quoting his letter to the Commissary-General, that day received, stating that his men were deserting on account of short rations, I urged prompt action; but none was taken. On the 14th of December, nine days afterward, Gen. LEE telegraphed Mr. DAVIS that his army was without meat. This disaster was averted for the time by the timely arrival of several vessel loads of supplies at Wilmington, mainly consisting of the Crenshaw and Power, Lowe & Co.'s steamers; by the demand upon the navy, which resulted in their turning over their accumulation of three hundred pounds of meat which the bureau knew they had at Charlotte, N. C., and by the aid offered by Gov. VANCE, who promptly gave up to us nearly all he had accumulated in his State for the families of soldiers and the employes of his government.

Since that time, but after some delay, an agent has been sent abroad with a draft upon the government depository at London for £50,000, and similar drafts for £70,000 have been sent to Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. J. B. LAFITTE, at Nassau, had been previously requested by Mr. TRENHOLM to advance £10,000 to the government, which, it is presumed, he has done.

* * * * * * *

THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA FED BY THE NORTH.

On the 5th of December he writes again to the same effect, and states that the Army of North Virginia had then but four days' supply of fresh beef—reduced rations at that.

To remedy that, resort was had at once to the green pork due under the tax in kind law, and to contract to get beef from outside our lines, the first of which was made on Dec. 2. By the 8th of January the Secretary of War was compelled to order the purchase of meat without regard to impressment rates which were renewed when a small surplus had been obtained. Since that time the supply of cattle for the army of Northern Virginia, with the exception of about fifteen hundred obtained from Southwestern Virginia, have all come from beyond our lines, as far as Northwestern Virginia, and have in most cases been paid for in greenbacks or gold, both of which were obtained with difficulty and in inadequate sums.

Much of this source of supply has been permanently cut off by the ravages of the valley, and of Loudon and Fauquier. Whether it shall be possible to supply the deficiency created by transactions in Northwestern Virginia is not certainly known. But, supposing the money available, it can hardly be expected that the movement of not less than a thousand or fifteen hundred bullocks per month from that region will fail to attract the attention of the enemy. Should it be determined to give up Richmond, the difficulty of this branch of supply will be probably increased.

The amount due from bonded farmers and exempts in Virginia, is one million pounds of beef and bacon each, of which all the beef has been paid in and some of the bacon, at twenty-five per cent. deduction, according to law. As efforts are making to commute a good deal of the balance, and a portion of it has already been paid in beef, and many parties, from ravages of the enemy, from disease among their hogs and cattle, and from drought, will be unable to pay, it cannot be safely estimated what can be obtained from this source; but a half a million pounds can only furnish rations for Gen. LEE'S army for fifteen days.

But little need be said of bread. Under the same difficulties that have beset the obtaining the supply of domestic meat, it has been obtained and fed to the army in quantities which, if enough for health, certainly does not satisfy the appitites of the men.

In Virginia its supply is practically exhausted, and but little more can be expected, even after the next wheat crop comes in. Much of the last crop was necessarily used by the farmers, who had made very short corn crops under the joint effects of freshets and droughts, or had given up all they could possibly spare to the armies. The present corn crop is no better, probably worse, than the last, and the exigencies of the army will have drawn still more largely upon it. Add to this the destruction of whole districts by Federal armies, the effect of calling out the whole reserve force, and subsequently of revoking and putting into the field or in camp all detailed farmers at the period of seeding wheat, the absconding of numerous negroes under the fear of being placed in our armies, and it is apparent that no bread can be expected from Virginia.

In North and South Carolina there is not bread enough for the army for one year.

But there is enough in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Its procurement depends upon the ability to command money and transportation.

PERSONAL.

—A highly interesting and very important case of slander was before a Pittsburgh court recently. A gentleman had charged a lady with calling him a "bastard," and she had, accordingly, been arrested. The lady averred that the charge was false, as she only said he was a "dastard." The two words are so similar in sound that the Judge decided that he could not tell which was used. The lady was therefore discharged.

—The Elizabeth (N. J.) *Journal* says: "The box owned and used by HOGARTH for keeping his brushes, paints and other materials, is now in the possession of Col. JAMES V. BOMFORD, of this city. It was purchased at an auction of the effects of HOGARTH, in London, soon after his death, by the grandfather of Col. BOMFORD, and has been in the possession of the family ever since. It is between two and three feet long, half as wide, and about a foot deep."

—The Syracuse *Journal* says, CHAS. N. LEWIS, Receiving Clerk of the American Express Company at Manlius Centre, and Ticket Agent of the New-York Central Railroad Company, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement made by the express company. The amount taken is $320. The man has heretofore borne a good character and is respectably connected. He is suspected of having taken other sums than that named.

—In 1654 a trial took place in Connecticut, under the section of the blue-laws prohibiting kissing. The offenders were SARAH TUTTLE and JACOB NEWTON. It appears that SARAH dropped her gloves and JACOB found them. When SARAH asked for them, JACOB demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not seem extravagant, she adjusted it forthwith. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were each fined twenty shillings.

—JOHN DICKEY, of Bridgewater, Vt., hung himself on the 18th ult. He was a returned soldier. Having been taken a prisoner in September, 1864, he made his escape on the 24th of last April, when he came home. The cause of suicide is said to have been the unkind treatment of his wife, who, supposing him dead, was about choosing another for her companion, and was apparently disappointed that his life had been spared to return.

Mr. SETH B. HUNT, of Bennington, owns three water privileges in that town, and will soon erect extensive mills for the manufacture of plaid shawls and a fine article of broadcloth. He expects to expend upon the buildings and machinery from $200,000 to $300,000. He was formerly a member of a heavy manufacturing firm in Manchester, England, and he will bring his first-class operatives from that city.

— The income lists of the citizens of Chicago, for the year 1864, are published by the Chicago *Tribune*. Among the heaviest are that of WM. B. OGDEN, $388,495; S. M. NICKERSON, $275,643; A. H. CROSBY, $194,282; and C. H. MCCORMICK, $101,399. Ten persons report incomes of $100,000 and upward; 33 between $50,000 and $100,000; 404 between $10,000 and $50,000; and about 1,600 over $2,000 per annum.

—A note from Jackson, Miss., contains the following expression recently used by Gov. SHARKEY, of Mississippi, who, being asked if he had any objection to its publicity, said he had not, as it truly stated his sentiments: "I have lost all the negroes I had, some seventy or eighty in number, but, so help me God, I would not cast a vote to restore the institution of slavery."

—The New-Albany *Ledger* claims for several of the citizens of that city the largest incomes of the State. Mr. WASHINGTON C. DE PAW pays nearly $19,811 tax, which represents an income of $200,010; W. S. CULBERTSON pays $12,070, which represents an income of $123,300 above the exemptions. In Indianapolis, the largest incomes are: JOHN PARDUE, $107,000, and ADAMS EARL $130,000.

—JOSEPH CHANDLER has employed his leisure hours for the past year in constructing a wire suspension bridge for foot passengers across the Androscoggin River at Gorham, near the Alpine House, and has succeeded in finishing and stretching it across the river. The bridge is 225 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 15 feet above the water.

—A Western reporter in one of the cities on the Mississippi announced the arrival from New-Orleans of the lady of a prominent Major-General, after the following quaint style: "Mrs. Gen. C—— came up a passenger on the *Handy*. Her cargo consisted of 380 bales of cotton and eight hundred tons assorted private freight."

—The New Haven *Palladium* has been purchased by A. H. BYINGTON of the Norwalk *Gazette*, A. L. TRAIN of the New Haven *Journal*, and a Mr. CROFUT of the Rochester *Democrat*. Mr. SIZER goes out. It is rumored that Mr. SIZER gets $10,000 for one-fourth part of the establishment.

—It is said that the identical horse ridden on that memorable day on which BEAUREGARD swore to water his beast in the Tennessee in the evening—or in some warmer locality—is now in Madison, Wis., the property of Major GREEN, of the Twenty-third regiment.

—A woman in New-London, Conn., on Saturday, attempted to empty the tub she had been using out of a third-story window, but slipped and fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet. Although she was somewhat injured, no bones were broken.

—The largest income return in Pittsburgh is that of JOSEPH WALTON, $232,553. THOMAS FAWCETT'S income is $210,000 and that of WM. H. BROWN, $104,520. There are three or four others who have incomes above $100,000, and about a dozen who return over $50,000.

—The Nashville *Union* states that Col. COMPARET, of the One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana, lately in command at Nashville, has been relieved, and is to be tried by court-martial for neglect of duty in failing to carry out the order for the suppression of the gambling houses.

—Among the notables now at Sharon Springs are the Governor-General of Cuba and the Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS, of New-York. Father CUMMINGS held mass, on Sunday morning last, in the Presbyterian Church. A temporary altar was erected and consecrated for the occasion.

—A suitable monument to the memory of the late Mrs. SIGOURNEY, of Hartford is talked of, and contributions of any size are solicited. Rev. Dr. CLARK and Hon. E. FLOWER, of Hartford, have consented to receive the offerings.

—As O. F. SISSON, of Canadice, Ontario County, was about to retire on Saturday night, three shots were fired at him from a pistol through the window of his sleeping apartment. Mr. S. was not hit. The perpetrator of the act has been arrested.

—Blind TOM, the negro pianist, is in Cincinnati. He is getting a great deal of gratuitous advertising out of the newspapers by the legal dodge. Some one has claimed him as a ward and proceedings in the courts keep alive the interest in the boy.

—HENRY H. RECOR, color-bearer of the Fifth Vermont Regiment, who first planted the colors over the rebel works at Petersburgh, was presented with a purse of $150 on being mustered out at Burlington lately.

—Dr. GILLETT, Surgeon of the Eighth Vermont Regiment, was pelted with rotten eggs and thrown through a car window by some of the soldiers, after they were discharged, at Essex Junction, last Monday.

—The Savannah *Republican* says that the health of that city, thanks to the sanitary vigilance of Gen. GROVER, is excellent. The deaths for the month of June numbered only 74, out of a population of 25,000.

—A man who was arrested in Flushing, L. I., for stealing a horse from a citizen of Morristown, N. J., managed to escape from prison the night before he was to have been surrendered to the New-Jersey officers.

—Gen. SIMON CAMERON has been presented with a portrait of himself by the Union men of Philadelphia, as a testimonial of the appreciation which they have of his services as Chairman of the Union State Committee during the campaign of 1864.

—Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, of Springfield, Ohio, Member of Congress elect from the Seventh District, declared himself for negro suffrage in his Fourth of July oration at Xenia.

—The Copperhead journals out West are again starting stories about the arrest of Gen. CARRINGTON on charges of malfeasance in office. The reports are entirely unfounded.

—All of the extensive property of Mr. LEWIS D. CRENSHAW, of Richmond, which had been seized for confiscation, has been restored to his possession, by order of the District-Attorney.

—JOHN MITCHEL refused a Bible and prayer-book which were offered him on the first day of his imprisonment, but he has since thought better of it, and has made a request for them.

—Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York, is to give an oration at Bennington, Vt., before the Historical Society, whose special session commences Aug. 16.

—Mr. NATHANIEL HAYWARD, well known by his extensive connection with the India rubber business in this country, both as inventor and manufacturer, died at Colchester, Conn., on Tuesday, aged 57.

—The citizens of Galena, Ill., recently tendered Major-Gen. RAWLINS a dinner. He declined it on account of the state of his health, which is seriously impaired in consequence of a bronchial affection.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE STOVER-PORTER CASE.

Cross-examination of the Complainant by Mr. Graham.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE FROM FORT LAFAYETTE, &C.

The examination in the Stover-Porter case was resumed yesterday morning at Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Dodge.

TESTIMONY OF MR. STOVER.

Mr. Stover being recalled, was cross-examined by Mr. Graham in relation to letters said to have been sent to Mr. Porter by witness to effect his release. He deposed that he did not remember writing to Mr. Porter from Washington; might have sent him a telegram from the Fort; Mr. Rowland drew the affidavit on which the civil arrest of Porter was made, with, he believed, the knowledge of Judge Pierpont; did not know that Judge Pierpont had anything to do with it; did not know why he selected Mr. Jarvis to administer the oaths of the affidavit; never employed Mr. Isaac Dayton to get him out of the fort; Mr. Dayton was in an Assessor's office; never offered $7,000 to Dayton to effect his release, and did not know of any person having employed Dayton to get witness out; had heard from his (witness') brother that Dayton went to Washington to effect his release; had heard all sorts of stories about Dayton's political influence; heard that Dayton wanted $7,000 to get him out of the fort; heard that from his brother; Dayton, after witness' release, told him that if he had a mind to give *him* any present, he (Dayton) was ready to accept it; witness said there were enough "beats" around him, and he intended to put them all off; had no agreement with Cheever to get him out.

Question—Do you know of any other persons who claim to have done anything to effect your release.

Witness—There were about forty dead beats around me trying to get money from me.

Mr. GRAHAM here announced that he was ready to present many letters and telegrams as evidence in the case, to show that the charges against Mr. PORTER had no foundation. Counsel read the following, among others:

CENTRE HARBOR, Aug. 25, 1864.

D. M. Porter, Esq.:

DEAR SIR.—I have changed my mind somewhat. I think you had better pass those papers to W——, and get the books, as I find, by going to the Navy-yard, that I can do nothing without them. I shall be home in a few days, and hope that you will have my matters in such a shape that I can do something. I leave to-day for Maine. Will be home next week. Yours truly, H. D. S.

(The initials of Mr. STOVER.)

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1864.

D. M. Porter, Esq.:

I have been quite sick since I came home yesterday. Dr. JONES has been to see me twice, and says that I must not go out to-day. If there should be anything that you should want to see me for, please call up before you go home. I hope you will go to Washington, Monday, as we talked. Please answer by the boy whether you want me to see any one before you go on.

Truly yours, H. D. STOVER.

FORT LAFAYETTE, July 18, 1864.

D. M. Porter, Esq.:

I have not heard from you to-day, but I have heard from Washington something that I should like for you to know. Come down as soon as you can, as I can give you some information that will be of service to you. Please let me know when you will be here, and oblige yours truly. H. D. STOVER.

NO. 164 WEST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1864.

D. M. Porter, Esq.:

SIR: It is important I should see you in the morning, before you go to Fort Lafayette. I can be at your office by 9½ o'clock, if that will suit your convenience.

I am, with much respect, respectfully yours, &c.,
L. HOWARD.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1864.

To D. M. Porter, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letters have been received. Also one from Col. GREENE, saying he would call Sunday, if I would name an hour. I done so, but he failed to come. I went to his office this morning, but was unsuccessful, and it will not be necessary to get any names in favor of Mr. STOVER'S release. It is a clear cause, and I am certain he will be released. Mr. WILSON arrived here yesterday, (Sunday,) and left by the night train. I know all that occurred while he was here. I am to see the Secretary to-morrow at 3 o'clock, and will leave on the evening train for New-York, for the purpose of seeing you.

DAYTON'S petition was all a humbug. He called to see me, and with my permission he would give up the case. Yet he hoped I would use my influence with Mr. STOVER to have him recompensed for the time and money he had spent in Washington for him.

Most respectfully yours, &c.
L. HOWARD.

P. S.—I did not get the letter you sent by Mr. WILSON.

PETERBORO, June 26, 1864.

D. M. Porter, Esq., New-York:

DEAR SIR: Your letter through Mr. ATKINS STOVER is at hand. I would like very much to return to New-York, and have no doubt that you feel confident that I would not be troubled, and if I could feel the same I would return at once; but I feel different. Col. OLCOT, when I first saw him, informed me that I would not be troubled; that I could go on with Mr. STOVER'S business the same as before. I then made a statement to him of what I knew, which he intimated was not all I knew, and he seemed displeased. Not long after he sent for me and searched me, taking all my private papers, which have not been returned; then seized the books of Mr. S. and informed me that I had better inform him what more I had, or it would go hard with me; as it seemed a determination on his part to trouble me unless I testified just to suit him, and about things I know nothing, I thought it best to summons him. I am perfectly willing, and always have been, to give all the information in my power, but I do not feel disposed because I do not tell just as they wished the case to stand to have Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette threatened me; they are under the impression that I know a good deal more than I do. It is a far different thing, and a person has far different feelings going before a power such as it is in New-York, where any moment they can lock you up, and where might is right, than going before a jury in a witness-box, where you are protected on every hand. I have been before Commissioner OLCOT twice, and know that himself, or any one having his place, was a mighty power which no aid can reach. You may have assurances from the government that I would not be troubled. Did not Col. BAKER give these same assurances to Mr. STOVER—that if he would give him certain information he would not go to Fort L.? When he gave the Colonel the information he desired, he deliberately took him down the harbor, without regard to his promise. Would not parties giving you this same assurance, do the same? When I go before them, and they find what they desired me to inform them, I know nothing about. I could give you a thousand assurances why I am sceptic in reference to the promises they have made you; and I have no doubt you believe them true; but the treatment I have received, and the many promises I have heard given, convinces me that you might be over-sanguine. It would be a very pleasant thing to me for Mr. Commissioners to trouble me and then inform you 'twas being done, but some one else done it.

However, if you can answer me that parties are acting square with you, I will return to New-York and be under ten thousand dollars obligations for the interest you have taken. Yours, truly. A. BROWN.

TESTIMONY RESUMED.

The books witness spoke of in his communications with Porter were his business books; Olcott took them, and they call him a Colonel; he took them out of witness' store; Olcott was discharged from the Navy Department on the 1st of July; did not know if he was now employed by the government, but he might have something under the Secretary of War; no reason was assigned for taking his books, and they sent them back to witness the same as they took them, without any explanation.

Porter represented to him he could get his reservations by paying enough for them; urged him to go to Washington, because he had confidence in him there; Miss Howard has friends in Charlestown, Melrose and several other places in the vicinity of Boston; heard from her indirectly about a week ago. She was with Mrs. Becknow, of Charlestown, Mass., in some village in New-Hampshire.

Mr. GRAHAM then stated this closed his cross-examination, and the right was reserved by Mr. BEDFORD to examine upon the re-direct at the next meeting.

The case was then adjourned till Sept. 18.

THE NINETEENTH WARD MURDER.

Conclusion of the Inquest by Coroner Collin.

A VERDICT RENDERED AGAINST HOOKER AND BURNS.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner COLLIN concluded the inquest on the body of JAMES SMITH, who was brutally murdered on Tuesday evening, while returning from the Fenian picnic at Jones' Woods. The deceased was killed at the foot of East Fifty-fifth-street, where he had stopped with some friends to obtain refreshments. The following is the evidence of WILLIAM RABITAILLE, who was in company with SMITH at the time the latter was killed:

William Rabitaille, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I reside at No. 149 East Thirty-first-street; we got into our boat above Jones' Woods; I and Michael McGovern got into the boat with Long and Smith; we then went down below the Woods and went ashore; they went up in the Woods, and I staid in the boat waiting for them; I waited in the boat about an hour and a half for them; Smith came down and hauled the boat up; Long and McGovern then came down, and Long invited me to come up to the Woods and have some lager; McGovern said he would take care of the boat until my return; I went up with Long and Smith; we staid there about two hours; we met McKenna in the Woods, and told him that McGovern had gone down with our boat, and asked McKenna if he would let us go down in his boat; he said he would; we then went down to the river and got into the boat; I and McKenna, Long and Smith, and the two girls got into the boat; I and Smith were acquainted with the girls, and wanted them to go down with us in the boat; we started from the Woods to come down, and when about Sixtieth-street, there was a boat hauled up on the shore; there were some boys standing around the boat, and McKenna asked the boys where the boat belonged; the boys said it belonged down in Eighteenth-street; we then backed up our boat to the other boat, and told a little boy that was in our boat to get in the boat and get the oars; the boy reached over and got the oars, and McKenna pulled them into the boat; we then came down to Fifty-fifth-street; we landed at Allan's; we went into a bar-room and sat down on a bench; Long and McKenna asked for cider and soda water; while we were drinking these two men came in; the short man came over to Smith and the large man came over to me; the short man said to Smith, "Do you belong to this Twenty-eighth-street boat?" "I said "No," being afraid of a quarrel about the oars; Smith said "Yes;" as soon as Smith said "Yes," the short man struck him; the tall man then struck me; the man that struck Smith was a short stout man; I don't think I ever saw him before; the man who struck me was a tall man; he was in his shirt sleeves; I don't remember seeing him before; after he struck me he got me by the hair of the head and dragged me on the floor; he then commenced kicking me in the head and body; he kept kicking me until somebody else came and kicked me too; I crossed my hands and put them up to protect my face while on the floor, and then and there I received the stabs; I received a stab in the neck, right side, and my finger was cut in endeavoring to save myself; I got up and was knocked down again; there was somebody pulling these fellows off of me; I then got up and ran toward the door to get out and staggered against the door; I ran up the hill and I met Long, and he told me that it would be best for me to go home; I was bleeding profusely; I started to come down the Second-avenue car, and there I met the little boy that was in the boat with me; I got my wounds dressed on the way home; I did not see any more of the two men after I went out of the bar-room; as I was running up the hill I met two policemen running; they asked me what was the matter; I told them; they wanted me to go down with them; I was so weak from loss of blood that I was unable to go down with the policemen; in cleaning myself this morning I discovered another wound on my left thigh; I recognize the prisoner, (Hooker,) as the one who assaulted me; he is the one who kicked me on the floor; did not see Hooker strike Smith; the short man struck deceased.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased, James Smith, came to his death from stab wounds at the hands of John Burns, on the evening of the 25th day of July, 1865, at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, East River; and we further believe Frederick Hooker to be an accessory before the fact."

Coroner COLLIN committed HOOKER to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury, and issued a warrant for the arrest of BURNS, which was placed in the hands of Capt. HARTT, of the Seventeenth Precinct, for execution.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the Fifty-first New-York—Arrival and Departure of the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut Regiments—History of the Fifty-first New-York.

The only regiments arriving yesterday were the Fifty-first New-York, and the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut regiments. The Fifty-first is now at the rooms of the New-York State Agency, where they will remain until Monday, as a grand reception, review, and dinner will be accorded them by their numerous friends. The Sixth Connecticut passed through the city hurriedly on their way to New-Haven yesterday morning. The Seventh is now at the Battery Barracks, and will leave during the day for New-Haven. Col. ALMY provided a large quantity of peaches for the Connecticut regiments, and Col. COLYER made a most appetizing spread for the New-York boys. We subjoin a history of the regiment:

THE FIFTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, is a city regiment, having been recruited at Palace Garden in 1861, and the command has greatly distinguished itself during the war. The first Colonel of the Fifty-first was EDWARD FERRERO, now Brevet Major-General, who was succeeded by ROBT. B. POTTER, (nephew to Bishop POTTER) now Brevet Major-General. The third Colonel of the regiment was CHAS. W. LE GENDRE, who was severely wounded at Newbern, and again at the Wilderness, and rendered unfit for service. The officer now in command is Col. JOHN G. WRIGHT, a brave and dashing soldier. Another of their former officers is now a Brevet Brigadier-General—G. H. MCKIBBEN—who is now in command near Petersburgh, Va.

The regiment was organized by the consolidation of the "Shepard Rifles" and the "Scott Rifles," the field officers at that time being Col. EDWARD FERRERO, Lieut.-Col. ROBERT B. POTTER and Major CHARLES W. LE GENDRE. Being assigned, on its entry into the United States service, to the famous Burnside Expedition in North Carolina, the Fifty-first performed good service, and claims the honor of having been the first to enter the enemy's works at Roanoke Island, (which feat has also been claimed by HAWKINS' Zouaves;) the regiment at that time being a part of the brigade commanded by the heroic RENO, (who was afterward killed at Chantilly, in 1862.)

At Newbern the regiment also distinguished itself, carrying the key to the rebel position, losing in the encounter the Regimental Chaplain, Rev. E. A. BENTON, two other officers, two color bearers, and about twenty-five men killed, while Lieut.-Col. POTTER, Major LE GENDRE and some sixty men were wounded.

In 1862 the regiment served with POPE, in his Virginia Valley Campaign, and at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, RENO's Division acted as the rear-guard, for the better retirement of the army from that field, Gen. RENO being in command of the division. Col. FERRERO acted as Brigadier, and Lieut.-Col. POTTER had command of the Fifty-first during the whole of that campaign. The rear-guard had almost daily encounters with the enemy's advanced columns all through the Virginia Valley, from Culpepper to the Rappahannock, and so on to the terrible field of Manassas Plains, Aug. 30, covering altogether a period of some *nineteen days.*

Fighting with POPE at Manassas Plains, and being under fire for two whole days, the Fifty-first followed the General to Chantilly, where the gallant RENO met a hero's death. When MCCLELLAN assumed command of the armies then gathered up within the defences of Washington, and threw himself into Maryland, the Fifty-first formed part of the army. At South Mountain and at Antietam the Fifty-first bore its full share of the heat and peril of battle. At this latter field the Fifty-first distinguished itself, in conjunction with the Fifty-first Pennsylvania, in the celebrated exploit of carrying the famous "Stone Bridge" of Antietam. This charge—known sometimes as that of "the two Fifty-first's"—was a most brilliant achievement, and Lieut.-Col. POTTER is entitled to the credit of having been the first field officer who crossed the bridge at the time of its capture. The struggle at this bridge has generally been considered as one of the fiercest and most hotly-contested fights of the war, and our troops charged over the bridge under a terrific and galling fire. It was here that FERRERO received his star as Brigadier, and POTTER the eagles.

In the campaign of Gen. BURNSIDE, during the Fall and Winter of 1862, commonly known as the Fredericksburgh Campaign, the Ninth Corps, in which was serving the Fifty-first New-York, was especially conspicuous, and at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, the Fifty-first was engaged in the assault on Lee's Heights, being under fire almost continuously for three days.

After HOOKER assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, the Ninth Corps, under BURNSIDE, was transferred to the West, thus changing materially the field of active service for the Fifty-first. The Ninth Corps' arduous campaigns in Tennessee, Kentucky and before Vicksburgh, in Mississippi, form one of the most exciting and interesting chapters in the history of the war. The history of the Ninth Corps in the West is the history of the Fifty-first New-York.

At the siege of Knoxville and the siege of Vicksburgh, the subject of our sketch won fresh honors. After the siege of Vicksburgh came to an end by the capitulation of the garrison, the Fifty-first went with the corps to Jackson, Miss., under Gen. SHERMAN, and at that place the Fifty-first was the second regiment to enter the city (the first being the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, the command of which had been temporarily assigned to Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL, of the Fifty-first.) From Jackson the most arduous duty of the war was performed. The heat was intense, and the malarial influences almost overpowering to the strongest constitutions. But no garrison duty and no rest. The Ninth Corps was ordered back to Kentucky, where it assisted in keeping open communication between Gen. BURNSIDE, at Knoxville, and his base.

The term of enlistment having expired while the regiment was the second time in Kentucky, it reënlisted and came home on a furlough of 30 days; and the officers and most of the men, instead of taking a holiday, recruited its ranks to nearly the maximum number. Ordered again to the field, the gallant Fifty-first joined the Ninth Corps at Annapolis, where it was reorganizing to enter once more the Army of the Potomac. The Ninth Corps joined the army under GRANT the 1st day of May, and with it went through the terrific overland campaign of 1864, against Richmond.

Col. POTTER, having been promoted to a Brigadier-General, was assigned to the command of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, of which the old regiment he had so often and so gallantly led, formed a part.

In front of Petersburgh the Fifty-first took an active share in the siege operations, being the greater part of the time placed near the Jerusalem Plank-road, directly in front of the "Crater," or Cemetery Hill. During the siege it was engaged in all of the engagements that took place from time to time along our front. At the "Mine," or Cemetery Hill assault, on July 30, 1864, the regiment suffered heavily, like all the commands engaged on that fearful day.

In the advance upon the South-side Railroad, Maj. JOHN G. WRIGHT, commanding—Lieut.-Col. MITCHELL being Inspector-General of the corps, under PARKE—the greater part of the regiment, numbering 280 men, was captured, with most of the brigade, in a desperate assault upon the enemy's works, having advanced far into his lines—the "supports" failing, because repulsed by overwhelming numbers. Nine months they languished in prison, and but eighty men returned. While in prison, Maj. WRIGHT headed two desperate but unsuccessful attacks upon the rebel guards—one at Danville, the other at Andersonville. The officers and men were exchanged in time to participate in the crowning victory at Petersburgh.

MITCHELL having been honorably discharged in November, 1864, WRIGHT was promoted Colonel, and returns in command. The regiment has been engaged in many general battles, beside innumerable actions and skirmishes. It left New-York 890 strong, and this number has been increased, from time to time, to over 3,050 men, as its rolls will show. It returns with about 95 of its own men, and 250 "veterans," which have been assigned to it from other regiments. It has given to the service two Major-Generals—FERRERO and POTTER—and one Brigadier-General, MCKIBBEN, who was breveted, upon Gen. POTTER's recommendation, from a Captaincy! But two of the original officers return with it, the rest having been either promoted, killed, or honorably discharged for disability. Its present officers, however, excepting Col. WRIGHT and Lieut.-Col. MARSH—who were originally Captain and Second Lieutenant—have been promoted from the ranks. The regiment has fought in six States—North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi and Maryland—on mountain tops, through gorges, in miry marshes and over pestilential bayous. It only remains to be stated that this gallant regiment was officered originally from the Seventh Regiment (New-York) and Fourteenth (Brooklyn) National Guard.

The following is the battle record:

1862—Roanoke, N. C., Feb. 8; Newbern, N. C., March 14; Manassas Plains, Va., Aug. 30; Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9; Chantilly, Va., Sept. 1; South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14; Antietam, Md., Sept. 17; White Sulphur Springs, Nov. 11; Fredericksburgh, Va., Dec. 13.

1863—Siege of Vicksburgh, Miss., July 4; Jackson, Miss., July 17; Blue Spring, Tenn., Oct. 10; Campbell's Station, Tenn., Nov. 16; Siege of Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 17, Dec. 5.

1864—Spottsylvania, Va., May 7-8; Totopotomy Creek, Va., May 20; North Anna, Va., May 22; Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-3; Bethesda Church, Va., June 7; Siege of Petersburgh, Va.; Cemetery Hill, Va., July 30; Weldon Railroad, Aug. 21; Poplar Grove Church, Va., Sept. 29-30; First Hatcher's Run, Va., Oct. 27.

1865—Siege of Petersburgh, January to April; Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 4; assault upon the enemy's works, (usually known as Fort Steadman,) March 25; Grand Assault on Petersburgh, April 1; Capture of Petersburgh, Va., April 3; Surrender of LEE, April 9.

The following is the roster of the officers:

Field and Staff—Colonel, John G. Wright; Lieutenant-Colonel, T. B. Marshy; Major, Geo. W. Whitman; Surgeon, Lyman W. Bliss.

Captains—Samuel M. Pooley, Wm. Cauldwell, John Loughran, F. B. McReady, F. E. Waldron, J. H. Carberry, H. Groenemeyer, C. W. Hoyrne, and W. M. Hatch.

Lieutenants—S. J. Menden, J. C. Brown, A. Smith, L. W. Reed, C. W. Waldron, W. E. Meserole, D. C. Flagler, J. E. Gibbs, W. Weaver, Geo. Rush, Henry Follet and P. H. Sims.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

LARCENY OF CARPETS AND BEDDING.

JAMES EVELAND was arraigned before Justice DODGE yesterday on a charge of stealing $500 worth of carpets, bedding, and other property, belonging to Mrs. CATHARINE ALLEN, wife of THEODORE ALLEN, living at No. 809 Greenwich-street. The complainant alleges that on the 29th of April last she stored a quantity of furniture in charge of the accused at No. 89 Mercer-street. On examining the goods on the 27th inst. she found that the above articles were missing. EVELAND could not account for their disappearance, and Mrs. ALLEN caused his arrest. Justice DODGE committed the accused for examination.

BURGLARY IN SULLIVAN-STREET.

GILBERT MCGLEVIN, JOHN THOMAS, JOHN SMITH and WILLIAM DOLAND were arraigned before Justice DODGE yesterday on a charge of burglary preferred by JOHN SNYDER, of No. 5 Sullivan-street. The complainant alleges that on Thursday night the accused broke into his office and stole $35 worth of property. Officer REILLY, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested the accused in a house in which the property was found secreted. Justice DODGE committed them.

Bold Robbery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last night as a gentleman, who is staying with me, was coming up the front steps of my house in Twenty-fourth-street, he was seized by the shoulder by a man who demanded his watch, at the same time raising a club and threatening to strike him if he did not comply. My friend, having no means of protection, gave up the watch, and by following the man and obtaining aid, he forced him to return it. Now, it is against the law to carry concealed weapons, and if they are found on your person you are liable to arrest and fine, and if you don't have them you are liable to be minus your watch, and if you resist, your life. If you have these ruffians arrested they are seldom inflicted with a greater punishment than a small fine. This danger is spreading all over the country, and if something is not done by the proper authorities, citizens will have to take it into their own hands. Won't you urge it upon those whose duty it is to see to it? X.

Embassy to Europe.

Mr. BARNUM, together with an eminent American citizen as plenipotentiary, will sail for Europe in a few weeks, on a collecting tour. He intimates that when he returns few things will be left in Europe that are worth looking at. Whether Mont Blanc can be brought over the Atlantic may be doubted; but if yea, Mr. BARNUM can do it. He will also send that inquisitive and well-informed traveler BAYARD TAYLOR, on a similar trip next Summer, being unable to secure his services at once. Mr. TAYLOR writes as follows on the subject:

CEDARCROFT, Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

MY DEAR MR. BARNUM: The sympathy which I, in common wish all of your friends, feel with you in your loss, seems almost to be superfluous, in view of the buoyant energy you exhibit. I regret that I am not able to assist you in the way you desire, as my literary engagements will not permit me to visit Europe this year. If I go next Summer, as is probable, I may be able to further some of your many plans. Meanwhile, I shall look over my own souvenirs of travel and try to find some articles of public interest for your collection. My relics are mostly of mere personal value, but I have some which the public may find interesting. I am sure you will get abundant help in all quarters; and so, wishing you every possible success,

I am, always sincerely yours,
BAYARD TAYLOR.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the mall at the park to-day, (weather permitting,) at 4:30 P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Park March.

1. Overture, "The Fairies of the Lake." .... Auber
2. Merceaux Obligato, for cornet .... Suppe
3. March from "The Enchantress"—"Ever be Happy." .... Balfe

PART II.

4. The "Victory," grand march .... C. Wels
5. Overture to "Preciosa." .... Weber
6. Quickstep, "The General." .... Kochkeller
7. Grand selection from "Satanella." .... Balfe

PART III.

8. Passengers' Polka .... Stasney
9. Vivandiere song from "La Fille du Regiment"—"Salute à la France." .... Donizetti
10. Quickstep, "Annie of the Vale." .... Bradley
11. Waltz, "Dream of the Ocean" .... Gungl

The Union.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT RETURNED TO BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.—On Monday evening the Eighteenth Ward Police arrested PATRICK BURNS, alias "Piper" BURNS, on suspicion of having killed JAMES SMITH, at the foot of East Fifty-fifth-street, on Tuesday evening. Yesterday Coroner COLLINS discharged BURNS, the prisoner having proved his innocence of that charge. He was immediately re-arrested, however, the police having learned that he was an escaped convict. BURNS had been convicted of beating a German, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for several months. He subsequently escaped, and eluded the officers until arrested on suspicion of having killed SMITH. He was returned to his old quarters yesterday to serve out the unexpired term of his sentence.

MEETING OF THE MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.—The New-York Microscopical Society held its regular monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, in the basement of the Spring-street Church, the President, A. A. STARR, Esq., presiding. An interesting paper on "Microscopical Aquariums" was read by Prof. HENDRICKSON, of the Grand-street school, for which he received the customary vote of thanks of the society. A large number of specimens were exhibited, among which were some unusually fine meliceitas, the most wonderful, transparent and beautiful of living creatures. The society adjourned to meet the last Wednesday in September, at the same time and place.

THE PEACH TRADE.—Inferior qualities of peaches are arriving at Washington Market in large quantities. The supply of choicer qualities, however, is still moderate, and prices are very high. The best qualities of Malacatoons are selling at $3 50 a basket. Ordinary fruit is selling at $1 25 a basket. Peaches are selling at from 12 to 25 cents a quart, according to quality. The wholesale dealers expect an abundant supply of this delicious fruit this Summer.

A REMARKABLY QUICK PASSAGE.—The fine steamship *Guiding Star*, belonging to the "Star Line" of the New-York Mail Steamship Company, arrived from New-Orleans yesterday noon, having made the passage in five days eleven and a half hours running time. This is the quickest passage on record. The finest day's run was 366 miles. The vessel has a cargo of 2,575 bales cotton and 250 passengers.

SEEKING IMMORTALITY IN THE EAST RIVER.—The young man in Fulton Market, alluded to in yesterday's TIMES, in a paragraph with the above heading, denies that he rescued his confederates at $5 a head, and shows the proofs that he has saved the lives of five different persons within the last five years. He has also medals from the Humane Society.

SUN-STROKE.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday on the body of WM. REYNOLDS, who died on Thursday afternoon from the effects of the heat. The deceased had been a member of the Thirtieth New-York Volunteers. Since the return of his regiment he had been employed by the Second-avenue Railroad Company.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JOHN HART, a cartman, was instantly killed at the dumping-ground at the foot of Gansevoort-street, by falling under his cart, the wheel of which passed over him.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

An extra session of this court was held yesterday, and a number of cases were disposed of, in order to clear the prison, which is crowded to suffocation with offenders charged with highway robbery and grand larceny.

TRIAL FOR KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE—PAINFUL DEVELOPMENTS OF CITY IMMORALITY.

The trial of Mary Eayes, a very respectable looking and even fascinating woman, whose age, to guess at, might be a year or two above or below twenty-five, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 618 Broadway. On the ground floor is the Anatomical Museum. The defendant, who was dressed in widow's weeds, was permitted to take a seat near her counsel, and while she occasionally fanned herself she would relieve her nose of a pair of glasses that were large enough to shut out a view of her high cheek bones. The complainant, Pamilia M. Dunham, did not seem to be very bright either in features or intellect; indeed, she seemed rather to glory in her disgrace, and in those that she sunk down with her. She said: "I live at No. 18 Crosby-street; I know the premises No. 618 Broadway; they are situated over the Anatomical Museum; on the 17th of July they were kept by Mrs. Fayers; I resided with her from last September to May last; while there I have seen girls and fights, and heard the cries of murder that have waked me out of my sleep; I have paid room-money for my mother to Mrs. Eayes.

Mr. Stuart—I object to this testimony. She is testifying to paying money that her mother received in that house; let the mother come on the stand and state for what purpose she received and paid that money.

Witness—I paid money last Winter for company that mother received; I paid Mrs. Eayes for one room; I gave her $21 a week for the rooms and my board; at another time I paid her $13 a week; when I hired the room she asked if I had a husband, but I didn't answer whether he was my husband or not; there were a great many girls in the house; there was Ina Fountain; Lizzy she lived in Room No. 13; there was Anne Aster in Room B; Anne Belmont and Miss Forman; she was in Room A; that floor the rooms were lettered to the letter K; then the other rooms were numbered to thirty-one; the girls of this house I have seen go out of an evening and come in with three or four different company's; I have heard some of the ladies say they made $5, and others say again they made $10 a day.

Q.—You have had different gentlemen come to your room to see you? A.—They didn't come exactly to see me; they came to see my mother; when mother wasn't in they would sit down and talk like gentlemen; mother remained with me some time, and then she took a room next to me; I have seen girls in that house last Winter, and the disturbances I heard were there.

Cross-examined—Mother and me and my pretended husband boarded in that house; I have been in New-York two years; lived in Albany; never was convicted there; never was charged with blackmailing any gentleman there; I had some difficulty with Mrs. Eayes about a trunk of mine, and it was partly because she opened it and through the advice of my lawyer (Mr. Howe) I entered this complaint.

Q.—Is it an offensive house? A.—No, not exactly; but she had no business to open my trunk; the suit was brought partly at the request of my lawyer; I and my mother have had some quarrels, but I never had any with my friend.

Q.—What is his name? A.—Mr. Aiken.

Q.—Where does he live? A.—In Albany.

Q.—What is his business? A.—A railroad conductor.

Q.—Is he married? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you knew it at that time? A.—Yes; mother wasn't then drunk a great deal of the time; she was some; I never was drunk in my life; I have drank a glass of ale.

Q.—Did this Albany stage-driver ever get drunk and fight with you?

Witness—(excited)—What stage-driver?

R.—Well, railroad conductor, then? A.—He came in there one night tight, but went peaceably to bed.

Ellen Handford, a very fashionably-attired young lady, over-loaded with silks, jewelry, kids and a love of a bonnet, with waterfall to match, said she was a married lady, and had lived at No. 618 three months; but while there she never heard any noises or knew of anything wrong to transpire on the premises.

Capt. John Williamson, of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, deposed that he never saw any disturbances in the building; was in there once last Fall when a man came and told him he had gone in there with a lady and he had changed a good bill and they gave him $20 in bad money; he spoke to the landlady, and wanted to investigate the matter, but he could get no satisfaction. He said I have often seen ladies go in there that I take to be night walkers and saloon girls, and have driven them off the stoop frequently; I have seen them talking to young men, soliciting their patronage; whenever I see them I drive them off; this has occurred from 9 in the evening till 12 and 1 o'clock.

Cross-examined—It is a large house; there are others like it in the ward; I never made any arrests there; I never heard any rows there, or I should have "pulled" it; no neighbors ever complained to me.

Redirect—There are other large houses in your precinct—for instance, the Metropolitan Hotel.

Witness—Yes.

Judge Dowling—That seems to be a strange point to to raise; the police headquarters are in the ward. [Laughter.]

Policeman Edward G. McGloine said he knew the premises No. 618 Broadway; he interred the women were prostitutes; he had been called in to look out for articles that had been thrown from the windows.

Cross-examined—Knew one of the girls that lived there; she went by the name of British Annie; on the 6th of July, complainant called me in to settle a difficulty between her and Mrs. Eayes; then, later in the evening, I went in to catch girls that were firing pebbles at the pedestrians on Broadway from the roof; when I went up to the roof, there was nobody there; another night I went, and then I found a man asleep in the hall.

Mary Temple said she was a married lady, and had lived with Mrs. Eayes some time; she gave the house an excellent character.

Elizabeth Lewis said she lived at No. 81 Crosby-street; her mother lived in Boston, but did not know where she was now living; her mother, she said, once took her out of No. 618 Broadway, where she had lived five months, and she had gone in and out of the house at all hours of the night, till three in the morning, with and without company.

The defence called a very meek, lamb-like, innocent gentleman, who said his name was Wm. H. Cuscene, and that he had lived, off and on, in the house nine months, and gave it a very good character.

Cross-examined—Q.—What is your business? A.—I am in the wool business with Mr. Fitch, at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 34.

Q.—Whose name is on the door? (Witness hesitates some time.) A.—Steven Paul.

Q.—Do you pay rent there? A.—No; Mr. Paul owes me three or four thousand dollars, and he says I can have desk-room as long as he owes me; Fitch and I carry on the wool business; Fitch is now in Ithaca buying wool; I think he made a sale a month ago.

Q.—When did you make a sale? A.—Three or four years ago; I am married and my family reside in Montreal.

George E. Hayden, of the Melodeon, Broadway, said the late husband of the defendant was a gentleman and the accused a lady; the house, as far as he knew, was respectable; he admitted having been tried himself once for keeping a disorderly house.

Mrs. Maria Keenan, of Boston, gave the house a very high character.

Mrs. Barry St. Clair said she had lived with Mrs. Eayes since the 8th of May; never knew of any fighting or quarreling there; several gentlemen as well as ladies have some rooms there; she assisted Mrs. Eayes, but was about to go out to Decatur, Ill., to teach school, because she professed to be respectable; have known Mrs. Eayes many years, but never knew anything against her that was mean.

Justice DOWLING, in dismissing the case, said that the prosecution had relied on the police officers and the Captain of the Precinct to make out the case. They had not done it, but he thought the defendant would do well to keep a better house. Had the case been tried before another magistrate it might have had a different termination, if he had been called as witness, but in this, as in all other cases, he allowed himself to be guided by the evidence. He hoped, however, that the accused would close her window shutters and keep the girls from thrusting their exposed persons out from the window; it was obnoxious to the public. If the case was ever brought into court again he hoped that they would have stronger evidence against the house than they had on this occasion.

The case was then dismissed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 28, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅛	600	Reading R.	107
1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		900	do	106⅞
	Small	104¾	200	do....b10	106⅞
100,000	do	106	1000	do..2d call.b30	107⅛
120,000	do	105⅞	1000	do....b30	107⅛
20,000	do	105¾	2500	do....b10	108
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		500	do....b15	108
	New Issue	105	500	do....b3	108
8,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		5	Mich. Cen. R.	109
	Second Series..	99⅜	100	do....2d call	108
7,000	Virginia 6s	62	9	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	99½
15,000	Ohio & M. Cer	26	1100	do	98½
10,000	do	25⅞	100	Alton & T. H. Pr	60
2,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s, 1st	110	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R	68
5,000	Chic. & A. Inc. Bs.	89	500	do	67½
10,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st..s3	73	500	do	67⅝
100	Fourth Nat. Bank..	100½	500	do	67⅝
10	Am. Ex. Bank	115	400	do	67½
100	Canton Co	40⅝	200	do	67¼
200	do	40½	100	do....2d call	67⅜
30	Del. & H. C. C	134½	600	Cleve. & Pitts	72
16	do	133	800	do	71¾
200	Cen. Coal Co	53	2000	do....s10	72
100	Cum. Coal Pr	43¾	500	do....s10	72¼
300	do....s60	43	200	do	72¼
400	American Coal	65	500	do..2d call.s10	73
200	do	64¾	300	do	73½
300	Quick. Min. Co	57¾	500	do....b30	73½
100	At. Mail S. Co	158	200	Chic. & N. W	28
600	N. Y. Cen	95⅞	100	do	28⅛
100	do....2d call	95¾	100	do	28¼
100	Erie Railway....c	95	100	do....2d call	28¼
100	do....s10	94½	600	Chic. & N. W. Pr	63¼
50	do	94½	500	do	63¼
1050	do	94¾	100	do	63½
500	do	94½	900	do	63
100	do....2d call	94⅞	400	do....2d call	63¼
500	do	94¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R	108¼
500	Hudson Riv. R	114⅛	400	do	108½
100	do....s30	113¾	200	do....s30	108¼
100	do	113½	100	do....2d call	108¼
200	McGr. & W. R	11½	100	Mil. & P. du C. R	39¼
300	Chi. & Alt. R	100			

SECOND BOARD.

100,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅛	1000	Reading R	107¼
4,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	106	900	do	107
20,000	do	105⅞	15	Chi. & R. I	109
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		900	do	108⅜
	New Issue	104¾	400	do	108½
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...C.	97	400	Mich. S. & N. I	67
5000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s..		800	do	66¾
	Second Series..	99⅜	400	do	66⅜
10,000	Ohio & M. C	25⅞	400	do	66⅞
20,000	do	25¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	72¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R....b10	95⅜	400	do	72
100	do	95⅛	800	do	71¾
100	Canton Co	39⅞	500	do	71⅞
150	At. Mail S. Co	156¼	200	Chic. & N. W	27⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co	56⅞	200	do	27⅛
100	Erie Railway	94	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62¾
1000	do	93⅞	300	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	98
100	Hud. Riv. R	113			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. Cer	25⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R	73½
400	N. Y. Cen. R	95⅜	200	do....s3	73⅜
400	Erie Railway	94⅛	200	do	73½
500	do....s3	94⅛	200	do....b3	73⅜
200	do....s30	93	100	do	73
100	Hud. Riv. R	114⅛	500	do....s10	72⅞
200	do....s10	114	400	do	72⅞
500	do....s10	114¼	400	do....s8	73½
100	do....s5	114	200	do	72⅞
1000	Reading R	107⅛	200	do....b3	72⅞
200	do....s10	107⅛	200	Chic. & R. I....s10	109
600	do....s3	107⅛	800	do	109
1400	do	107⅛	200	do....s5	109
600	Mich. S. & N. I	68	1000	do	109¼
400	do	67¾	500	do....b3	109¼
700	do	67⅞	200	do....b3	109⅜
100	do....s3	67½	100	do....s3	109⅜
200	do....b3	67¾	100	do	109⅛
200	do	67⅞	160	Cleve. & Tol	102½
800	do....b3	68	100	Chi. & N. W	28
100	do....b3	68	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr....s3	63¼
200	do	68⅛	500	do	63⅛
200	do....b3	68⅛	500	do....b3	63⅛
400	At. Mail St. Co	159	200	do	63⅛
100	do....s3	156	500	do....b10	63⅛
100	do....s3	156¼	400	do	63⅛
100	Cumb. Coal	43⅞	200	do....s10	63⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co	58⅞	200	do....s10	63⅛
200	do	57¼	100	Mariposa M. Co....s3	13

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer....b3	25⅞	800	Mich. S. & N. I	67⅞
100	Erie Railway	94⅛	100	do....s10	67⅞
100	do	94⅛	100	do....b10	68
100	do	94⅛	500	do	68
100	do....s3	94⅛	1900	do....s3	68
100	do	94⅞	200	do	68
600	do	95	500	do....s10	68
200	do....b3	95	200	do....s3	68⅛
700	do....s10	95	300	do	68⅛
100	do....s5	94⅞	900	do	68⅛
1100	do	95⅛	300	do....b3	68⅛
400	do....s3	95⅛	400	do....s10	68⅛
300	do	95⅛	800	do....s3	68⅛
200	do	95⅛	1100	Cleve. & Pitts	73⅛
600	do....s3	95⅛	300	do....b3	73⅛
400	do	95⅛	200	do	73⅛
200	do	95⅛	200	do	73¼
200	do	95¾	100	do....s10	73
200	do	96	200	do	73½
200	Hud. Riv. R	113⅛	200	Chi. & R. I....s5	108⅞
100	do....s3	113½	100	do	108⅞
900	Reading R	107⅛	200	do	109
100	do....s3	107⅛	100	do....b3	109
200	do....b3	107⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr....s3	63
100	Chi. & N. W	28	800	do	63
100	Canton Co....b3	40	300	do....b3	63
100	Cumb. Coal....s30	42½	100	do	62⅞

FRIDAY, July 28—P. M.

After our report of yesterday, the price of Gold at the Evening Exchange was advanced to 146½@146 ⅌ cent., partly on the ridiculous rumor of trouble on the Rio Grande. To-day the sales ranged 146@144⅞@146¼ ⅌ cent. The *Bull* clique in the Gold Room are not only strong in means but extremely bold in their operations, and they pay liberally to have their Gold carried from week to week, and month to month, in the expectation that by monopolizing the market they will soon be enabled to force prices up. Thus far, it cannot be said that they are wholly unsuccessful. They have had to buy heavily and to pay roundly to have their purchases carried over, but the advance in price since the beginning of the week is 2½@3 ⅌ cent., and this without support from the Exchange market which rules 1@1½ ⅌ cent. below the point at which it would be profitable to ship Specie. The quotation on London for Saturday's mail is 108¾@108⅞ ⅌ cent. for 60-day bills, and 108⅞@109 for short sight bills.

The rates for Money to-day, among the Brokers, were firmer than on Wednesday or Thursday. The demand was good at 6@7 ⅌ cent., the Gold speculators paying the outside figure, and some of the Stock Brokers for the speculators, finding it inconvenient to borrow as cheaply as they did two or three days ago. The effect of this change appeared to be felt on the Railway market at the Second Board, while Government Stocks were held firm on the advance of yesterday afternoon and to-day in the Gold-room. The United States 5-20s were 105⅞@106 ⅌ cent. After the Second Board broke up the turn on the Railway list was upward again, and at 4 o'clock the whole market looked firm, and speculation buoyant. The extreme changes in Erie shares, during the day, were from 95½@96, down to 92 and up again to 96 ⅌ cent. The general market quotations at the close of the day were as follows:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅛	97⅛	N. West Pref.	64	62⅞
U. S. 5-20s	105¾	106	Rock Island	108½	109
N. Y. Central	95½	95¼	Fort Wayne	99	99
Erie	96⅞	96	Cumb'land Coal	43	42¾
Hudson	115¼	113½	Quicksilver	57¼	57
Reading	108⅛	107½	Mariposa	13¼	13¼
Mich. Southern	68¾	68¼	Canton	41	39¾
Illinois Central	128	128	Atlantic Mail	165	158
Mich Central	109	109	Brunswick	11	10¾
Pittsburgh	74	73	Ohio Certificates	25⅜	25⅛
Northwest	28½	28⅛	American Gold	145¼	145⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	108	Chatham	125
Mechanics'	110	Bank of N. America	107
City	175	Hanover	105
Phenix	102½	Irving	105
Tradesmen's	126	Nassau	107
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Corn Exchange	105
Merchants' Exch'ge	97	Continental	93
State of New-York	111	Import's' & Traders	105
Mechanics' B'k Ass	101	Park	140
Broadway	200	Manf. & Merchants'	100
Mercantile	126	Central National	104
American Exchange	114½	Fourth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95	Tol. & Wab. 1st mort	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	92
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	102½	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort	74
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Tol. & Wab. Equip Bds	60
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Galena & Chi. ex	104
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	95	N. J. Cen. 2d mort	104
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st M '77	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	85
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	104	Cleve. & P. 2d mort	90
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1sts	109	Cleve. & P. 3d mort. con	89
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds	88	Cleve. & P. 4th mort	74
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	95	Chi. & Alton 1st mortg.	95
Alton & T. H. 2ds Inc	70	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st mor.	73
Del. L. & W. 1st mort	108½	Mil. & St. Paul Inc	65

The week's imports of foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,320,102. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	784	$291,822	925	$276,773	1,320	$535,953
Man. of Cotton	509	115,587	40	10,960	95	23,438
Man. of Silk	148	161,343	87	123,606	85	81,005
Man. of Flax	878	196,033	417	105,435	329	58,309
Miscellaneous	79	26,198	14	12,345	43	4,712
Total	2,398	$790,983	1,483	$543,119	1,872	$703,417
		529,119				790,983
Total entered		$1,320,102	Total marketed			$1,494,400

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $5,684,843 85, including for customs, $800,000; on account of Loan, $83,000; Payments, $3,310,405 92; Balance, $59,894,212 57.

Collector DRAPER, of this port, has received the following letter from Secretary MCCULLOCH, ordering the discontinuance of the tax of one cent per pound on cotton, additional to that provided for by the Internal Revenue Law:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1865.

SIR: Messrs. BIERWITH & ROCHOLL reclaim $144 alleged to have been collected by you on the 5th instant, as the one cent per pound shipping fee on thirty-six bales of cotton arriving from Charleston, S. C., to their address, on the *Alhambra* and the *Heiress*.

The one cent per pound shipping fee was abolished by the proclamation of the President of June 13, 1865, which removed all restrictions on trade east of the Mississippi River, and is to be refunded whenever it has been collected after that date.

You are hereby authorized and instructed to adjust the above and all similar applications by this rule, without reference to me of individual cases.

Respectfully, HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Collector of Customs, New-York, N. Y.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.

Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.

Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 28, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last 40 bbls. Ashes 9,722 bbls. Flour, 790 bbls., and 150 bags Corn Meal, 14,898 bushels Wheat, 22,494 bushels Corn, 22,835 bushels Oats, 156 pkgs. Provisions, and 160 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 50@$7 62½ for Pots and $8 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand and rather heavy to-day. We quote Java at 24½c.@25c.; Rio at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@18c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ⅌ lb., in gold. Sales, 500 mats Java, and 250 bags Jamaica on terms not disclosed.

COTTON—Has been in lively demand at rising prices; Middlings, 47c.@48c. ⅌ lb., now held higher; sales 3,850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened briskly at a further advance of 15c.@25c. ⅌ bbl., but closed tamely, with a downward tendency, under the decline in gold and the efforts of some of the speculative holders to realize profits on purchases made early in the week. Sales since our last amount to 12,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 10@$6 80; poor to choice Extra State, at $7@$7 50, chiefly at $6 85@$7; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, (which are very scarce,) at $8 25@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 10	@$6 80
Extra State	7 00	@ 7 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 25	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands..	8 50	@10 25
Extra Genesee	7 60	@10 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	7 70	@12 00

Southern Flour is less active, though quoted higher. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $7 75@$8 75 for poor to good, and $8 75@$12 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is again dearer. Sales 450 bbls. Extra at $7 10@$9 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and in demand, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in active request at $4 90@$5 for Jersey; and $5 70@$5 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FISH—Have been in moderate demand and firm in price.

EGGS—The receipt of Eggs have been been lighter the past week, with a less active demand, caused by the high prices. We quote: State and Jersey, 28c.; Ordinary Western, 26c.; Western, by express, 27c.@28c.; Canada, 27c.@28., ⅌ dozen.

FRUIT—Imported fruit has been in moderate demand at about former prices. In domestic fruit, we have to notice more liberal receipts of Peaches, but many from the South are in bad order. Apples are improving in quality and sell well. We quote: Apples, Sweet, Bow, $3@$5 ⅌ bbl.; Apples, Sour, Bow, $3@$5 ⅌ bbl.; Pears, common, $1@$2 ⅌ basket; Pears, good, $2@$3 ⅌ basket; Peaches, Norfolk, $1@$3 ⅌ basket; Raspberries, 8c. ⅌ basket; Whortleberries, $2@$3 ⅌ bushel; Red Currants, 8c.@10c. ⅌ lb.; Blackberries, Lawton, 12c.@20c. ⅌ quart; Blackberries, common, 12c.@14c. ⅌ quart. Dried Apples continue in limited demand at 7c.@8c. ⅌ lb. Other dried fruits are nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat opened pretty briskly, at an improvement of 2c.@3c. ⅌ bushel, but closed quite heavily at yesterday's quotations. Sales 80,000 bushels, including inferior White Western at $1 85, Amber Western at $2@$2 10, Red Western at $1 85@$1 95, Amber Spring at $1 62, Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 60, choice new Amber Jersey on private terms. Corn has been less active, opening at an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel, but closing decidedly in favor of buyers. Sales 70,000 bushels at 87c.@90c. for unsound and 90c.@92c. for sound Mixed Western, closing at 91c. Western Oats have been more active, at from 62c.@65c., closing at 65c. ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in request, including Western, at 97c.@98c. ⅌ bushel; sales, 2,500 bushels. Barley and Barley Malt are quiet and nominal. There has been an active demand, the past week, for good sound Beans, and prices have advanced. Poor and inferior are without movement. We quote: New Marrows, $1 50@$1 60; New Kidneys, $1 60@$1 70; New Mediums, $1 20@$1 30; Mixed Lots, $1 10@1 25; Canada Peas, $1 30 ⅌ bushel. The business in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with July 25, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: Flour has been rather quiet during the week, owing to the scanty supply, but prices have ruled firm, and, in sympathy with Wheat, have advanced about 25c. ⅌ bbl. Freights unchanged. To New-York, by propeller and rail, 90c. ⅌ bbl.; to Boston and Portland, by propeller and rail, $1; to Buffalo, by propeller, 45c. Receipts for week, 6,283 bbls. Shipments for week, 14,747 bbls. The Wheat market early in the past week declined under unfavorable foreign advices to $1 07½ for No. 1 Spring, and large sales were made at the decline, but prices soon took a strong turn upward, and yesterday, under great excitement, caused by the reduced stock and reports of injury to Winter Wheat in other sections, No. 1 rose to $1 21. The market to-day has ruled firm at about this figure. There has been a good demand for shipment, as may be seen by the clearances. The weather during most of the week has been cool and unsettled. Considerable rain has fallen, and this has not been favorable for the Winter Wheat harvest; but for the great crop in this section, Spring Wheat, it cannot be considered as injurious, though a change soon to dry weather would doubtless be very desirable. Some reports of damage done by chinch bugs in certain sections of this State have been made during the week, but these complaints are not general. The stock in store on Saturday is reported at 271,479 bushels. Lake freights have ruled pretty steady, and close at 9c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and at 13½c. to Oswego. We quote No. 1 Spring Wheat in store, subject to 2c. ⅌ bushel storage at $1 20@$1 20½. No. 2 at $1 12. Receipts of Wheat for past week 246,314 bushels, against 168,308 bushels for same time last year. Shipments for week sum up 428,950 bushels as follows: 259,900 bushels to Buffalo, 77,000 bushels to Oswego, and 92,050 bushels to Canada. The clearances of Wheat since the opening of navigation sum up as follows: 1,016,378 bushels to Buffalo. 451,353 bushels to Oswego, 146,526 bushels to Ogdensburgh, 1,154,877 bushels to Canada and 16,950 bushels to other ports. Total 2,786,084 bushels against 6,684,725 bush. during the same time last year. Oats are nominal at 42c. in store. Receipts for week 6,918 bush.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	July 28, 1865
Price of gold	226	145
Superfine Flour, ⅌ bbl	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 10@ 6 80
Extra State Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 00@10 40	7 00@ 7 50
Extra Western Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 10@15 00	7 00@12 00
Extra Canada Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 90@12 00	7 10@ 9 25
Southern Flour, ⅌ bbl	10 60@15 00	7 75@12 25
Rye Flour, ⅌ bbl	8 25@ 9 30	5 50@ 6 00
Corn Meal, ⅌ bbl	7 75@ 8 80	4 75@ 5 75
White Wheat, ⅌ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	1 85@ 2 25
Red and Amb. Wheat, ⅌ bu	2 20@ 2 50	1 80@ 2 10
Corn, ⅌ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	87@ 92
Rye, ⅌ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	96@ 1 05
Barley, ⅌ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
Oats, ⅌ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	56@ 65

The following is a comparative statement of the shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago from Jan. 1 to July 22, in each of the last four years:

	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Flour	763,370	811,856	687,948	408,095
Wheat	6,557,975	3,432,364	5,386,355	3,058,274
Corn	12,593,130	17,555,216	6,501,060	9,517,406
Oats	1,108,691	8,339,857	5,247,210	4,806,409
Rye	446,997	326,479	162,041	187,571
Barley	144,614	40,265	73,395	125,874

HAY—Has been in active demand at $1 05@$1 25 for old, and 75c.@85c. for new, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate request, chiefly for home use, at 12½c.@30c. for poor to prime, and 30c.@35c. for choice to fancy ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been inactive but steady.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand at an advance of ½c.@1½c. ⅌ lb.

METALS—Have been in fair request and firm, including Ingot Copper at 30c.@31c. ⅌ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron at $42 50@$43 25; No. 1 American Pig Iron at $37 50@$38 ⅌ ton; Lead at steady prices; Spelter at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ lb.; Tin at former rates.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 40@$1 50 ⅌ gallon, and Resin at $6@$18 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Are in more request at former rates, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; bleached do., at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm, at $1 90@$2 00; unbleached do., at $2 25@$2 35; Lard Oil, at $2@$2 10; Linseed, at $1 18@$1 20 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request at 32½c.@33½c. for Crude; 50c.@53c. for Refined, in bond; 70c.@72½c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

MOLASSES—Sales, 225 hhds., chiefly Porto Rico, at 80c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—The market is at present well stocked with vegetables of all qualities. New Potatoes are in good supply and prices are lower, with an active demand prevailing. We quote: New Potatoes, Mercers, $2 50@$3; Jackson Whites, $2@$3; Buckeyes, $2@$2 25; Dyckman, $2@$2 25 ⅌ bbl. Onions, Red, ⅌ bbl., $2@$3; Bermuda Onions, ⅌ bbl., $2@$2 25; Cabbages, new, ⅌ 100, $3@$10; Turnips, new, white, ⅌ bbl., 50c.@$1; Turnips, Russia, new, ⅌ bbl., 50c.@$1; Cucumbers, ⅌ bbl., 50c.@$1; Tomatoes, New-Jersey, ⅌ basket, $1 25@$2 50; White Squash, ⅌ bbl., 75c.@$1 50; Green Corn, ⅌ 100, 50c.@$1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in brisk speculative demand at decidedly higher prices, the market closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,000 bbls., in lots, at $33 25@$34 75, closing at $34 37½ for New Mess; $29@$30 for 1863-4 Mess; $26@$27 for Prime Mess; $24 50@$25 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl.; also, 1,500 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, sellers' option, at $32@$32 50 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand at 15c.@17c. for Shoulders, and 19½c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 370 pkgs. Bacon is quiet, to-day. Lard is advancing. Sales 1,260 tcs. and bbls., at 19c.@24½c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ⅌ lb. Beef is in less demand, at $10@$14 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 for Plain Mess. Sales 400 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet. Butter is in more demand at 27c.@34c. for poor to prime, and 35c.@40c. for fancy State, and 21c.@27c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@15½c. for poor to very choice, ⅌ lb. We now quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	35	@40
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	36	@38
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	32	@34
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	29	@31
Welch tubs—first quality	31	@32
Welch tubs—second quality	28	@30
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	30	@31
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	26	@27
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	24	@25
Grease Butter—original packages	14	@15
Western—light colored	22	@24
Western—common	21	@22

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15½	@15½
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½	@15
Farm Dairies—first quality	14	@15
Farm Dairies—second quality	12	@13
Farm Dairies—common	10	@11
Orange County—flat skimmed	9	@10

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	July 28, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	145
Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$29 00 @$34 75
Prime Pork, ⅌ bbl	34 50 @ 36 25	24 50 @ 25 50
Hams, ⅌ lb	19 @ 23	19½@ 23
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	17½@ 18	15 @ 17
Bacon, ⅌ lb	20½@ 24	16 @ 17½
Pl'n Mess Beef, ⅌ bbl.	19 00 @ 22 00	8 50 @ 12 00
Lard, ⅌ lb	20 @ 24½	19 @ 24½
State Butter, ⅌ lb	46 @ 60	27 @ 40
Cheese, ⅌ lb	15 @ 24	9 @ 15½

RICE—Has been quiet at former quotations.

SALT—Has been less active, having been held above the views of buyers.

SEEDS—Have been quite dull, and irregular in price.

SPICES—Have been in moderate demand and steady.

SUGARS—Have been in more demand and buoyant to-day. Sales since our last, 1,180 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c. @14½c., and 550 boxes Havana at 12½c.@16c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 lbs., at 10½c.@12c. for very inferior to choice, and 8,000 lbs. Grease at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in good demand at uniform prices; sales, 876 hhds. Kentucky, at 8½c.@22½c., and 145 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in within our former range.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand, and has advanced to $2 13@$2 15 ⅌ gallon, closing very firmly, with sales of 1,000 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet and rates nominal to-day, no important engagements having transpired.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROGRESS; ITS RESULTS AND CONDITION.—Rev. E. G. BROOKS, preaches on this subject, at the 20th-st., Universalist Church, West of 6th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. All welcome. After to-morrow, this Church closes till first Sunday in September.

FAREWELL TO BROADWAY AND 47th-st. Hall. SUNDAY, July 30, 1865, will be held the closing exercises prior to removing to 53d-st. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school exercises 3 P. M. Sunday-school will be commenced in 53d-st Baptist Church, Aug. 13 at 2 P. M., and preaching Sept. 3

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor SUNDAY, 30th ins., corner Catherine and Madison sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; also, corner Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. R. C. PUTNEY. The Praying Band will be present in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, and conduct the services; also in the evening, at 7¾ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. SAMUEL DUNN, of England, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. T. LODGE, the Pastor, at 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public is invited to attend.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., Yorkville. Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, rector. Morning service at 10½ A. M., and Evening Prayer (until Sept.) at 5 P. M.

PROF. MATTISON BEING OUT OF THE city, Rev. S. W. MESSMORE will supply his pulpit, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Dr. MATTISON will be in his place again, (D. V.,) the Sabbath after, or Aug. 6.

A RELIGIOUS DISCUSSION, INCREASING in interest, between Orthodox Christians and Spiritualists, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock and 8 P. M., at Metropolitan Hall, 6th-av., near 8th-st. Subject: *Is Spiritualism True? Did Christ Rise from the Dead?*

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST. (PROTESTANT Episcopal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the rector, Rev. CORNELIUS R. Duffie, D. D.

SECOND ADVENT UNION MEETING.—A Union Conference Meeting of all the believers in the Second Advent, will be held on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M., at Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. The public are invited. J. T. HOWLAND, Chairman Committee.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL DELIVER her farewell discourses before sailing for Europe, at No. 720 Broadway, before First Spiritualist Society, 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The Demand of the Hour—America.* Conference 3 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the church on south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7¾ P. M. *On the Descent of the Israelites into Egypt.* Baptizing in the evening.

BLOOD THE ATONING ELEMENT.—JOSEPH T. CURRY will discourse upon this subject in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, (Lord's Day,) at 10½ A. M. Subject at 7¾ P. M.: *The Bonapartean Messiah.* Seats free.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. G. R. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND ST., Corner Waverley-place. Rev. WILLIAM C. WINSLOW will preach on SUNDAY morning and evening. Services 10½ and 7¾. Free seats.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious exercises in this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by the choir of two hundred children.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal. Rev. ALEXANDER MCKELVEY will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. All welcome.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D.D., THE PASTOR, will preach on SUNDAY, morning and evening, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine.

REV. DR. MCILVAINE, OF PRINCETON, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av., (Rev. Dr. McElroy's,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D. WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st., Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

A PROPHETIC DISCOURSE WILL BE delivered by the Messenger of the Last Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Assembly Rooms, No. 656 Broadway. Seats free, and strangers cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. POST, of St. Louis, will preach on SUNDAY, and until further notice. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o.clock P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—34TH-ST.—Preaching by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers welcome.

CAMP MEETING—A UNION CAMP MEETING will be held at Glen Cove, L. I., commencing July 31, and ending Aug. 5. The commodious steamer MASSASOIT will run to and from the ground daily as follows: Leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7 A. M. and 12½ P. M.; Broome-st., New-York, 7¼ A. M. and 12¾ P. M.; Astoria, 7¾ A. M. and 1 P. M., and College Point, 8¼ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Returning leave Camp Ground 9½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. The first boat will reach the ground in time for morning service. The ground is beautifully located within a hundrsd rods of the landing, and is ample in its accommodation for a camp meeting and can be reached for the small sum of 40 cents each way by the committee boat; it will land at our private dock within one hundred yards of the ground, hence no stage fare will be necessary.

H. T. PEASE, P. E., North L. I. District,
B. PITTSBURY, P. E., South L. I. District.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, A situation as stewardess on any of the ocean steamers; European preferred; highly respectable references. Call or address Mrs. WILSON, No. 55 Ludlow-st., near Grand.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man; has good references. Address J. J., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, EITHER ENGLISH or American. A married man, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, can hear of a good situation by applying at No. 67 Exchange-place, Rooms Nos. 5 and 6.

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK WELL ACquainted with the book business; one living with his parents or friends preferred. Apply to GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, FOR A FAMILY residing a short distance in the country; none need apply unless thoroughly understanding their business. Apply at No. 92 Cliff-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN THORoughly acquainted with white goods. Apply with references A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—IN A BANKER'S OFFICE, A LAD of 16, who resides with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 206 Post-office.

WANTED.—A BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, in a coal office; must be active and reliable. Call at No. 61 8th-av.

A RETURNED SOLDIER, AFTER THREE years' hard fighting, and slightly wounded, is very much in want of a situation to support his family; would like to obtain from some Union man a situation as private or government watchman, or any hard work in a hotel or store; splendid recommendations for honesty, sobriety, &c. Address PAUL, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MAN TO INTRODUCE TO JOBbers and dealers down town, on commission or otherwise, a staple article. Call at the Essex House, corner Grand and Essex, Inquire for R. B. WILBER, between 10 and 12 to-day.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-Office, Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GOOD BOOK FOR HOT WEATHER.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN gives complete directions for "HOME TREATMENT" in all diseases of men, women and children: Heart, lungs, stomach, skin, nerves, fever, ague, rheumatism, neuralgia, bowel complaints, cancer, eyes, ears, throat, ulcers, tumors, scrofula, and should be read by all. 300 illustrations, 800 pages. Postpaid by mail for $4. Address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York

$100.
$20.
$15.
$10.
$5.
$5.

These are the money premiums offered for the largest BULL FROG sent into the GREAT BULL FROG EXHIBITION. The American bull frog to receive justice. For full particulars see the August number of the "FUNNIEST of FUN," just published. Also, the great skedaddle, stampede and turn-out of all the curiosities in BARNUM'S MUSEUM, including the FAT WOMAN, the WHAT IS IT, the GREEK SLAVE, and JEFF. DAVIS and all the other monsters. Also, a love story, "The Mysterious Bull Frog," a tale of the Adirondac. To be had everywhere. Send early, or you may be disappointed in getting a copy, as thousands were last number. Specimen sent by mail to parties forwarding 15 cents to the office. "THE FUNNIEST OF PHUN,"
39 Park-row, New-York.
American News Company, wholesale agents.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for August, with unusually splendid attractions, fine steel engravings, portrait of U. S. Grant, fashionable watering-places; one dollar's worth of full-size patterns; the Whip-poor Will's song, worth 30 cents, and a brilliant array of other artistic gems. Do not fail to see the splendid August number, now ready. Single copies, post free, 35 cents; yearly $3, with a valuable premium. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st., New-York.

NEW MUSIC—JUST PUBLISHED.—"FROM NORTH TO SOUTH," military galop, by CHAS. FRADEL, 60 cents. "Vignette" Polka, by THOS. P. REEDER, 40 cents. "Gen. Sherman's Grand Triumphal March," by G. C. HORMAN, 30 cents; with vignette of the General, 50 cents. Mailed free.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the Times (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
The Semi-Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
The Weekly Times.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the Times. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—Mammoth Fat Women, Nova Scotia Giant Girl, The Circassian Family, W. B. Harrison, the Comic Extemporageous Singer. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—The Green Monster.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Emigrant—Handy Andy.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Youthful Days of Richelieu—Antony and Cleopatra.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Arrah na Pogue.

BELVIDERE LION PARK—Grand Afternoon Concert.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Oneida *Dispatch* states that on Monday of last week, Abram McGuire, who resides a short distance northeast of Canestota, was cutting grass with his machine a few rods from his house, when he suddenly came upon his little daughter, between three and four years of age, who had hid herself and gone to sleep in the grass, and, before he could stop the machine, it completely severed one of her legs a little above the ankle joint, and inflicted a bad wound upon the thigh of the other leg. Drs. Mason and Jarvis amputated the leg and dressed her wound, and she is now doing well. The agony of the father, upon beholding what he had done, can be better imagined than described.

The steamers *George Cromwell* and *Guiding Star*, from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday. We are again indebted to the Pursers for the prompt delivery of our files. The Brownsville correspondent of the New-Orleans *Times*, states that intelligence has been received at that post of the capture of Gen. Kirby Smith and his entire party. He was intercepted by the Governor of Saltillo, S. Siesca, on the 4th of July, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, about fifty miles below Eagle Pass, and compelled to surrender. The victors got four pieces of artillery, nine hundred new rifles, and a train of seventy-five wagons, loaded with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled.

A man named Stocking, while enjoying a steamboat trip on Thursday afternoon from La Crosse to St. Paul, on the Mississippi river, varied the monotony of the voyage by firing three or four shots from a revolver into a crowd of passengers on the promenade deck. One man, S. Roberts, of Syracuse, was killed and others were hurt. It was stated that Stocking was crazy. This and other similar outrages remind one of the early days of California, as depicted by John Phœnix, when "all night long was heard the pleasant pop of the pistol, and now and then the cheerful shriek of the victim."

The news from the Plains is decidedly warlike. A dispatch from Fort Laramie, dated July 2, says that an army of allied Indian tribes, numbering more than a thousand men, recently made a desperate attack on Platte Bridge Station, on the telegraph road. The post garrison, consisting of less than 250 men, resisted successfully for three days, and at length compelled the savages to retreat. Terrible outrages have been committed by these Indians, who, it is alleged, have resolved never to bury the hatchet until the whites have been driven from the Plains.

The disposal made of Ford's Theatre, says the Washington *Republican*, will meet with universal approbation. The Secretary of War has informed Mr. Ford's counsel that he recognized his right to compensation, and after a careful investigation of the value of the building, rented it until the 1st of February next for $1,500 a month, with the privilege of purchasing it for $100,000, the price agreed upon with the Christian Commission, if Congress see proper to do so; if not, to return it in good condition. The building will probably be needed for the depository of the rebel archives.

The Mobile *Tribune* says the amount of cotton in the South is greatly over-estimated in the North. Comparatively little cotton has been grown the last two years. Enough for seed and family consumption covers the whole of it. Of the large crop raised prior to the war, very little remains. When the amount destroyed by fire, deteriorated by time and exposure, consumed in domestic manufactures, and run through the blockade, is considered, an estimate of one million bales for 1865 will more than cover all that will find a market.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says that leading rebel sympathizers of that vicinity made an appeal to Gov. Holden for the suspension of the government tax, but failing to effect their object, promptly paid the tax in order to save their property. The same dispatch adds that newspapers of decidedly rebel sentiments are starting up all over the State, and that Union men are publicly threatened with persecution as soon as the troops shall have been withdrawn.

The Chicago *Republican* says Mrs. Lincoln is living in perfect seclusion at the Hyde Park Hotel, on the shore of the lake, seven or eight miles from that city. Both her sons reside with her. Capt. Robert Lincoln is studying law in the office of Messrs. Scammon, McCagg & Fuller, in Chicago, and goes there daily by the Illinois Central Railroad, to attend to his duties.

The cottage which Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, is to occupy upon his arrival at Cape May, is one of the handsomest on the island—cozily fitted up, and in all respects comfortable for the invalid statesman and his family. It is connected with Congress Hall, and in easy reach of its commodious parlors, dining and ball-room.

Gen. Joel Wellington, of Monticello, died at Fort Fairfield, Me., on the 12th, aged 83. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the State, and was elected a member of the first Legislature; was then elected Major-General of the then Eighth Division. He was subsequently elected member of the State Senate.

The will of the late William Robinson, of Augusta, Ga., who left, conditionally, $150,000 for the founding of a female seminary at Exeter, N. H., is likely to be contested by the heirs-at-law, on the ground that the magistrate before whom the will was acknowledged was a rebel.

The reward of $200,000 for the capture of Lloyd, offered by the County Commissioners of Prince George's County, has been repudiated. The offer of the reward was signed by the President of the Board of County Commissioners, and had rather an extended circulation at the time.

The United States Pacific Railroad Telegraph line will be completed from Chicago to San Francisco in one year from the present time. Twelve hundred miles are already under contract, to be completed in 1865. This will make the second telegraph line to the Pacific, one being already in operation.

Yale College was the victor yesterday in the rowing match with the boys of Harvard, at Worcester, Mass. Yale made three miles in 17 minutes 42½ seconds; Harvard in 18 minutes 10 seconds; difference, 27½ seconds.

Well executed $10 bills on the Thompson' Bank of Thompson, Connecticut, are in circulation here.

The liquor traffic of Vergennes, Vt., has been lessened $7,000 in the last seven months by the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Fifty barrels of liquor have been seized, and several hundred dollars' worth of fines have been imposed.

Heller, the magician, was robbed of his valubles recently at a hotel in Concord, N. H.

Gen. B. F. Butler passed through Albany on Thursday evening, on his way west.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the case of the murder of James Taylor, who was assaulted and mortally wounded while returning from the Fenian picnic in Jones' Wood on Tuesday evening, the Coroner's Jury yesterday rendered a verdict that he came to his death by wounds received at the hands of John Burns, Frederick Hooker being an accessory before the fact. Burns has not yet been arrested.

The Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, at their afternoon session yesterday, elected Mr. Elisha Kingsland Chief Engineer of the new fire department, by a vote of three to one. They also passed resolutions requesting the Comptroller to place in the City Chamberlain's hands $50,000 on account of the department. They also resolved to reorganize the department upon the projected paid footing as speedily as possible.

The receipts of Cotton at this port this week have averaged 2,300 bales a day. The Cotton market yesterday was unusually active, the sales and resales running up to nearly 4,000 bales, partly for export. Middling grades brought 47c.@48c., and toward the close were generally held at 49c. ℔ lb.

The customs revenue of this port, during the current week, has averaged nearly $400,000 a day, in coin. Yesterday it was unusually heavy, exceeding $800,000.

The arrivals of immigrants at this port, this week, number 2,126, making the total since the 1st of January 90,490.

The demand was good, yesterday, for most kinds of produce, and a few leading articles of foreign merchandise, generally at firmer, though irregular prices. The freight market was quiet.

The Stock Market was very unsettled yesterday, after the rapid advance of the previous day or two, but finally left off firm. In Government Stocks an advance to 106 ℔ cent. on 5-20s. was established. Money rather active at 6@7 ℔ cent. Exchange 108¼@108⅜ on London for Gold.

Flourishing State of the Pirate Business in the Arctic Seas.

Lord Russell will have an early opportunity of putting in practice his considerate purpose of hospitality toward one at least of the pirates still afloat. The latest report of the *Shenandoah* comes to us by way of San Francisco, where a whaling vessel (the *Milo*) arrived on the 20th instant, with the crews of some ten of our whalers, destroyed by the pirate in the Arctic seas during the month of June. At the date of the *Milo's* parting with the *Shenandoah*, that enterprising craft had the prospect of a healthy business before her. There were some sixty of our whaling fleet within reach of her; and the total destruction of the whole of them was a matter more of certainty than speculation. After that job shall have been fairly completed, and if nothing further of a promising character turns up in the same quarter, the pirate can return to a British port at Hong Kong or Vancouver's Island, laden with her stealings. At any of these ports—being those of the only nation which still extends hospitality to the pirates—the *Shenandoah* may take one of two different courses with perfect safety. She may, according to Lord Russell's dispatch, be disarmed and sold for the benefit of her enterprising owners, or she may get her supplies as she would have done before the war closed, and then, *for the last time*—Lord Russell is liberal enough to determine—she may sail out under the twenty-four hours rule, should any United States vessel be in the same port at the time of her departure. Lord Russell's words in his explanatory dispatch to Sir Frederick Bruce, of July 6, are these:

> "Her Majesty's Government have allowed that vessels lying in Her Majesty's harbors or waters, or which during the space of a month shall come into these harbors or waters, shall be permitted to disarm and assume a peaceful character. Otherwise, vessels at sea, ignorant of the termination of the war, might be driven, without coals or sails, to perish on the neighboring rocks, or to founder at sea. Such inhospitality would not become the character of the nation for good faith or honor, or for humanity."

At first sight it might be supposed that the *Shenandoah* would be excluded from further harborage in British colonial ports under the one-month's-notice rule referred to in Lord Russell's latest dispatch. But a regard to dates will show that as applies to the ports of British Columbia, Vancouver's Island, or Hong Kong, no such exclusion of the pirate in this case is likely to follow. Lord Russell's decision in regard to the partial withdrawal of belligerent's rights from the rebel pirates was made on the 2d of June. It would take at least five weeks for a dispatch to reach British naval commanders at the nearest of the British Pacific ports. And thirty days more, after the dispatch reached its destination, the pirate would have within which to claim the hospitality and protection promised by Lord Russell in the name of the Queen's government. This would give the *Shenandoah* a term of grace extending to the 6th of August. As her work among the whalers must have been pretty well done by the 4th of July, she would have a full month within which to select a desirable British port in the Pacific. *There* she might be turned to profitable account by her owners; that is, if Lord Russell's rule is to be the law of nations hereafter.

The essentially British character of the *Shenandoah* makes it natural enough that she should enjoy the utmost privilege in getting profitably out of the pirate trade that Lord Russell can extend to her. She was thoroughly refitted in Melbourne harbor in February last by British workmen; her Commander threatening the colonial authorities with the whole power of the late Confederacy, unless he were allowed the utmost facility for repairing, coaling and shipping. He got all he wanted. The crew of the craft are to a man British. Her build, outfit, provisioning, armament, and the *ultimate profits* in the whale business are British. And Lord Russell naturally concludes that the national character of the vessel entitles her to his protection, even if he grants that protection at the risk of a serious and certain misunderstanding with the Government of the United States. All one can say is, that the British Secretary is running up a long score. By his last dispatch he has probably added from five to ten millions to the bill already presented to him. These whalers have sometimes valuable freights, and the number overtaken by the pirate in this case is already alarmingly large.

Boring.—There is a silent reproof for that most persistent of individuals—*the patriotic bore*—in the fact that men of the fame and public standing of Gen. Grant hardly any longer *dare* to pass through the larger cities by daylight. They come and go, as a rule, at night, when the patriotic bore and most other bores are asleep. The people—the masses, so to speak—the famous sojourner might stand, but the inevitable mover of resolutions is too much for gods or men—in July weather, at least.

The National Revenues.

With the disbandment of our gigantic military and naval force, on the one hand, and the immense increase in public revenues from internal taxation and import duties, on the other hand, it is now definitely seen that the day of great expenditures has passed away, and the day of great revenues has fairly begun. The war was nearly over before an adequate system of taxation was adjusted and put in operation; and even yet it is by no means effectively applied throughout the country, for the simple reason that it takes time to get the great machinery in working order. Yet the results thus far are beyond all previous calculation, and promise to be far better every week in the future. The receipts from taxation are now about a million of dollars a day; and the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington estimate that they will fully equal this figure for the next three months. Judging by the returns being made in this city, we should think that a much higher estimate for the whole country might be made. The receipts from import duties also are very heavy, being at this port alone, at this time, at the weekly average of two millions four hundred thousand dollars. It is true that this very fact is taken advantage of to damage the public credit, but for this the law provides a very simple and effective remedy. So satisfactory is the working of these two great engines of national revenue, that it was semi-officially announced from Washington yesterday that "the Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion that, owing to the continued reduction of the expenditures of the government, the Treasury can be kept in an easy condition by receipts from the usual source of revenue, and meet all requisitions which can be properly made upon it until the meeting of Congress."

Three hundred million dollars a year is a reasonable estimate that is made of the expenses of the government hereafter. It would seem by our present experience that there would be no difficulty in raising a much larger sum, and that taxation to this extent would be very easily and contentedly borne by the people. We have been told by the two district collectors of internal revenue, whose aggregates of collection exceed those in any other districts in the country, that the taxes are on all hands paid with the greatest cheerfulness, and that it is rare indeed that there is any grumbling or fault-finding.

The fact is, that, as regards finances, our government to-day holds a position of the greatest power; and when, by next year, the machinery of revenue is perfected and applied to all the States, North and South, our strength will be even more imposing.

Indian Troubles.

Dispatches from Fort Laramie report that a thousand Indians recently attacked a small outpost of the telegraph company at Platte Bridge, but after two days the redskins were defeated with heavy loss. On the white side two men were killed and a number wounded.

These facts are sufficiently unpleasant; but the statements acccompanying them we hold to be unwarrantable and exceedingly injudicious. The statements are that, by a note picked up on the battle-field, written by a white captive, it is found that the Indians do not want peace—that they are fighting for all time. Whoever sends all this news volunteers to add that "there is not the slightest disposition on the part of the Indians for peace." Very well; that is Mr. Telegrapher's opinion, or say it is a fact, and let it go. But he adds further that "peace can only be obtained by *severely punishing* them." Now, this is not *news*, and should not have been sent at the expense of the press; it is a sort of stuff that has been too freely dealt in over the Indian countries. It is the doctrine too generally held by the traders and adventurers, that the only way to live in peace with the Indians is to exterminate them.

We admit the savageness of the redmen, and in that very savageness we find strong argument for hesitation in the use of this doctrine of extermination. Doubtless the red race will ultimately come to that fate; but there is no need for hastening the event. The history of the Chivington massacre is too fresh in the public mind, and will be forever too atrocious in history, for the preaching of any further doctrines of that sort. Of course force will be met with force, and unprovoked crimes must be punished, whether committed by red men or by the white men who in most cases instigate such work; but it does become a civilized people to inculcate the doctrine of extermination, more particularly in districts where the preachers of that doctrine would be such great gainers by its enforcement.

An Advocate of High Prices.—We are favored to-day with a communication from a gentleman who is an advocate of high prices. He undertakes to show us that neither the milk speculators in the city, nor the dairymen in the country, are overpaid. Ten cents a quart he considers a reasonable price, and so forth. This outspoken advocate of extortion is fitly answered by two correspondents, whose letters we place side by side with his. If ten cents for a short-measure quart is a reasonable price, how comes it that a number of the wealthiest families in New-York, residing in the best parts of Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third-streets, have been able by combining together to get the best Orange County milk supplied to them for eight cents, or twenty per cent. less than they paid before the agitation was commenced in these columns? Then again, what has the advocate of high prices to say to the fact stated by another correspondent that the milkmen buy from the farmers by the "*dry measure*" *quart* and sell by the *wine measure*, making nearly a pint extra on every quart? Is it doing an injury to our producing friends to expose these facts?

The truth is extravagance is becoming chronic with us, not by reason of the difference between currency and gold—for we were paying less for most market articles when gold was at 250 than we are to-day—but by reason of the indifference with which our easy-going people regard an advance in prices. We desire to assail this *indifference* as a social evil, especially where it is practiced by the rich. *They* can afford it. The vast population, living from hand to mouth on their daily earnings, *cannot afford it*.

When the country has fairly settled into a condition of peace, and the different industries have reverted to their normal state, the mere cost of *living* in New-York ought not to be over half what it is in London. At present, it is about from 50 to 75 per cent. higher. England is one vast *workshop*. The United States comprise one grand *farm*. This will be their true relative condition for the time of the living generation at least. If the Lancashire operative is sometimes pinched for his loaf of bread, you can account for it in the fact that it has to be imported for him. No such reason can be urged for famine prices in New-York.

The Distress in South Carolina.

We hear of a deeper and more general distress and poverty in Central South Carolina than in any other section of the South. The destruction performed by Sherman's army there was far greater than by any of our other armies anywhere. The suffering, as we are assured by credible witnesses from Columbia, is appalling. Cultivated and refined people are reduced to beggary, and do actually subsist by it. We have heard authentic stories of individual cases of suffering that surpass anything known in American history, and equal the accounts of famines in the Old World. The people are dejected as well as distressed, subjugated in spirit as well as in the field.

We have already protested against the system that has been adopted in some quarters of an indiscriminate issuance of rations by the government to the needy. But that need not prevent the people in the North from relieving the suffering in the South. We think something should be done in this direction by the public, and done at once in the case of South Carolina. No better medium could be found for this than the Sanitary Commission, if it were in active operation; but its affairs are being closed up, and we suppose that at all events, this would be considered outside of its proper sphere. Cannot the Union Commission take the matter in hand?

We are certain that if a proper appeal were made in this city for aid to the distressed people of South Carolina, the most generous benefactions would at once be forthcoming. The fund should be a special one for needy whites, so that the pride and prejudice of the people need not be trenched upon. We throw out the hint.

Lively Times in the Mississippi Valley.—We hear from various points on the Mississippi River, as New-Orleans, Vicksburgh, Memphis and Cairo, of the great activity in steamboating and general commerce that now exists there. The busy times before the war are revived on the great river. Steamboats are plenty as ever, and equally fast, and somewhat less explosive. They not only abound on the Missisippi, but penetrate as of yore all its affluents, carrying up supplies, bringing out cotton, and bearing passengers from point to point. The regions all along the river and along its tributaries, are very rapidly recovering from the effects of the war. It has already had two years in which to improve; for it may be said that the war in the great valley ceased with the fall of Vicksburgh in July, 1863; but, in fact, until four months ago, or until the rebel surrender, progress was slow, for the reason that the operations of guerrillas made travel and traffic dangerous.

In the great cities business is extremely active. The fleets of ships and steamboats at the levee of New-Orleans bring back bygone days; and most of the warehouses that were closed for years are being reopened. Vicksburgh, in like manner, never was more busy, and Memphis never had such palmy days. The population of the latter city is greater than ever it was; houses and stores are not to be obtained, and all is activity in trade and commerce.

Rather Too Fast.—Gen. Brown, the commander of our troops at Brownsville, Texas, (on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras,) is said to have had an interview very recently with Juarez, and to have promised the Mexican President the assistance of his forces; and it is further stated that he (Gen. Brown) had ordered the Fourth Indiana to cross the Rio Grande into Mexico. These facts, so goes our authority, coming to the ears of Maj.-Gen. Steele, commander of the Department of Texas, that officer made all haste to stop the wicked folly of his subordinate. We give the stories as they reach us, but it seems incredible that they can be strictly correct. Whether so or not, however, they will doubtless add to the nervous feeling concerning affairs in that quarter, which now, to a great extent, pervades our people.

The Magazines for August.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*, (Boston: Ticknor and Fields,) opens with an interesting paper, by Miss Prescott, "Among the Honey Makers," on the instincts and habits of bees. "Strategy at the Fireside," by Epes Sargent, is a story of domestic life turning upon the putting down of the "Secesh" element in Maryland. "Around Mull, Part II," continues the tale of Miss Cummins' Scottish experiences. "Dr. Johns" advances a step further, and promises some new development of the story. The most ambitious poem is "Countess Laura," by George H. Boker. In the reviews a butterfly (the author of "The Gentle Life") is elaborately broken on the wheel of criticism. A little of the like wholesome severity might well be extended to other offenders of the same kind as "The Country Parson," &c.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, (New-York: Harper & Brothers,) offers its usual variety. "A Trip to Bodie Bluff and the Dead Sea of the West," gives a new reading of adventure on the Pacific slope, apparently by a first author. "Recollections of Sheridan" is accompanied by a fine sketch of that General, and does justice to his distinguished personal and professional qualities. "Hugh Miller and Geology," though presenting nothing new, gives a good outline of the Scottish palæontologist and his connection with the science to which he devoted his best energies. The current number of "Our Mutual Friend" completes the third book, or three-quarters of the work, so that the author's remaining space is limited, and he will have enough to do to effect a satisfactory disposal of his numerous characters in what remains. "Armadale" deals as much as ever with mysterious omens, presentiments, &c., for the delight of the lovers of old-fashioned romance.

—*Our Young Friends*, (Boston: Ticknor & Fields,) continues its highly successful career, and furnishes for youth of both sexes as pleasant a picture book, full of interesting reading, as was ever gotten up by wise heads for their acceptance. A year's subscription to *Our Young Friends* is a cheap and excellent present to any boy or girl, and will afford them more real enjoyment than the same sum could do by any other method of outlay.

—*Hours at Home*, edited by J. M. Sherwood, (New-York: Charles Scribner & Co.,) keeps well up with the excellent start taken by its first numbers. Men like Dr. Huntingdon, Prof. Porter of Yale College, Dr. Philip Schaff, Archbishop Trench, Dr. Gillette, and others whose names are comparatively new to periodical literature, cannot write in vain, and must command an audience among those who think, and desire to gather profit from what they read. A story of the forerunners of the Reformation, "Geoffrey, the Lollard," by Miss Frances Eastwood, is commenced in this number, and will be continued in the succeeding ones. "The Girdle Round the Earth" is a sketch of the progress of oceanic telegraphy, with a map of the various lines. Archbishop Trench's paper is a most vivid and striking picture of the effect on society of the ravages consequent on the Thirty Years' War.

A Good Example.

New-York, Friday, July 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over your issue of this morning, I notice particularly your correspondent's (Yorkville) remarks about milk.

Myself and wife are boarding, consequently I am not *directly* interested in the price of milk; yet, when I see the imposition of the milk dealers, I feel inclined to make it my business to say something. We live in Brooklyn, and are the only boarders in the family. I advised my landlady to refuse to take milk from anyone who would not sell for eight cents per quart; and if they would not sell for that, myself and wife would be willing to do without. So she finally concluded to notify the milkman that, if eight cents per quart was not sufficient for his milk, he might bring in his bill to date. The milkman refused to deliver at that price. His bill was accordingly paid and he dismissed. We now get our milk daily at eight cents per quart, from another milkman.

What aroused my indignation was, to know what some farmers are getting for their milk. My wife has spent considerable time the past Spring and this Summer, about 17 miles from New-York, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, boarding at a farmhouse near the depot. This farmer has been selling milk to milkmen. What price he got in the Spring I cannot say positively; but, about two months ago, he was notified that he would be paid but 3½ cents per quart. The farmer declined selling at that price, when he was paying *fifty cents per pound for butter*, as he was doing at that time. Now, Mr. Editor, that is only 17 miles from New-York; I do not, consequently, see the reason for paying 10 cents for milk.

I suppose the gentleman with whom I am boarding is able to pay 10 cents, and would yet, on our account, be doing so, but for the movement I took against it; and I know they are far more able to pay it than thousands of our working classes.

I inclose you my card, and will gladly furnish you the name of the farmer alluded to; and from him I can undoubtedly get the name of the party offering him the 3½ cents per quart, if you wish it.

I would also add, in conclusion, that I admire the 5th of August movement, on the meat question, and will use all my influence to discourage my friends from buying meat during the following two weeks, as suggested by you. Yours, &c.,

"BROOKLYN."

An Advocate of High Prices.

Morristown, N. J., Tuesday, July 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You say butter and milk should be "fifty or seventy-five per cent. lower than it is now." I am a reader of your paper, subscribing through the agent here. Such assertions as I have seen frequently (and the above appears in to-day's issue,) cannot but be exceedingly distasteful to the producers. I am not aware that the price of subscription of your paper is any less than it has been for a year or more. This proves that you think the good times have not come as far as your interest is concerned. You must know that the price of labor is as high as it has been at any time during the war, and yet you ask the farmer to sell his butter for 15 or 17½ cents per pound—a price, I venture to say, you never paid for good butter, not even for the poorest article. The farmer now gets 3½ to four cents per quart for his milk delivered at the depot. The milk-dealer pays from 1 to 1½ cents to get it to his store; then he cannot deliver it to his customer for less than two cents more, which makes 7 or 7½ cents actual cost to the dealer. This does not include losses of any kind, which will add another cent to each quart. Now allow the dealer two cents per quart profit, and you have the price of milk to the consumer in New-York City at about ten cents per quart. Deduce these items "fifty or seventy-five per cent." and see what you allow the producer.

I have a great deal to say on this matter, but forbear. I can easily show that your advice, if followed, is doing an injury to the producer, and an injury to the country. Respectfully yours,

J. H. JOHNSON.

Speaking of Milk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A lady in Connecticut, who had charge of a valuable dairy, told me last Summer that we got considerably less milk for a quart in New-York than they sold there, and gave as a reason that milk in New-York was sold by wine measure, whereas they sold it in Connecticut by the quart as used in dry measure. The latter contains about ten cubic inches more than the quart by wine measure. She illustrated the difference by comparison, and I think it amounted to about a half pint or tumblerfull in every quart. Now, if our milkmen buy at 2½ or 3 cents per quart dry measure, and sell it to us at 8 and 10 cents per quart wine measure, it is time for a new enterprise to be established to break up the monopoly. I propose, therefore, that a Milk Consumers' Association be organized upon the joint stock principle, the stock to be repaid by milk at cost prices, and expenses, including those of salaries and service. The saving in cost, quantity and quality of milk would be a sufficient dividend. CIVIS.

The Crops.

IN ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

Chicago, Friday, July 28.

Reports in regard to the effect of the recent rains in Indiana and Illinois, show that Winter wheat in Northern Indiana is badly damaged, and has grown in shock in some parts of Illinois, particularly about McLean and the adjoining counties. Spring wheat has been injured considerably in the northern part of the State, but a week of good weather would insure a heavy yield. In Wisconsin and Iowa the crops are not damaged to any extent. The barley crop is badly stained.

IN WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, Friday, July 28.

The crops throughout this State are in excellent condition, and the weather has been remarkably fine for harvesting during the past three or four days. The wheat crop exceeds anything we have seen since 1859.

An Insane Man Shoots Two Men.

Milwaukee, Wis., Friday, July 28.

An exciting occurrence took place on board the steamer *Annie Johnson*, while on the way from La Crosse to St. Paul, yesterday afternoon. An insane man, named Stocking, approached a group of passengers on the deck and fired three shots, the first striking a passenger, by the name of S. Roberts, of Syracuse, killing him instantly; another shot struck a soldier through the arm, injuring him severely but not fatally. Stocking was finally disarmed, secured and taken to St. Paul for examination.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

Saratoga, N. Y., Friday, July 28.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant and staff arrived yesterday evening, and attended the Leland Opera House. Afterward he gave a reception in the large and magnificent parlors of the Union Hotel, where a large number of the *élite* and fashion of the place called upon him and warmly and enthusiastically greeted him.

Arrival of the Clara Clarita at Halifax.

Halifax, Friday, July 28.

The beautiful steam-yacht *Clara Clarita*, from New-York for Aspy Bay, with Engineer Everett's party on board, arrived here yesterday. The yacht has proved herself an excellent sea-boat, and no better could have been procured in the United States for the peculiar service in which she is now temporarily engaged. The company are under great obligations to Mr. Jerome for kindly placing her at their disposal for this important expedition.

After perfecting some arrangements of the machinery on board, the yacht will sail for Aspy Bay, probably to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

The Drainage of London.

For some time, the English public has been becoming more and more anxious as to the increasing pollution of their rivers.

The towns and cities with their vast accumulation of organic matter in a shape of decomposition, have been discharging it into the pure streams, to poison the water below them or to be floated back by tides under their own dwellings and into their sewers—often to pollute the whole atmosphere with poisonous gases. This water again is frequently used in the water works to supply a city or portion of a city, and has thus become a prolific source of disease and pestilence. Throughout England, the question of questions for Sanitarians is, "how to get rid of the sewage of towns and yet keep the rivers pure?" In London, the difficulty has been peculiarly serious. It is estimated that there are discharged annually into the sewers of this vast city, (not including the rain-fall or the sub-soil water) 180,000,000 *tons of sewage!* This mighty river of nastiness, passing through the low grounds on the banks of the Thames, formerly discharged its contents into that stream at about its level and about the time of low water. As the tide rose, it closed the outlets and pressed back this fetid torrent into the outlying portions of the sewers, where it remained a stagnant pool for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. The heavier ingredients were naturally deposited by this process, and accumulated in the sewers, to waft their deadly odors through the streets of the metropolis. Moreover, when long rains set in with high tides, (as often happened,) these fetid and poisonous parts were pressed still further back by the rising water, and rose through the house-drains and flooded the basements of the houses. Still more, as the tide rose, it carried this fresh deposit of filth up the river to new scenes and rural haunts, and then brought it back with the ebb-tide to make a further mixture with the new daily supply—this arrangement ingeniously effecting that the most filth should be discharged into the river, when its pure water was in the least quantity, and quite incapable of disinfecting such masses of decaying matter. The result naturally was that the Thames became one vast ditch of dirty and fecal material, poisoning the houses on its banks with vile odors, and seriously affecting the health of the inhabitants. Even the Parliament House became almost uninhabitable.

When cholera broke out in the city, it was discovered that its ravages almost precisely corresponded to the places where this drainage was most defective, and where the polluted water of the river was used.

The objects sought in the improved drainage were the following, which we give in the words of Mr. Bazalgette: "The interception, as far as practicable, of the scourge by gravitation, together with so much of the rain-fall as could be reasonably dealt with so as to divert it from the river near London; the substitution of a constant instead of an intermittent flow in the sewers; the abolition of stagnant and tide-locked sewers with their constant accumulations of deposit, and the provision of deep and improved outfalls for the extension of sewerage into districts previously, for want of such outfalls, imperfectly drained."

To carry out these objects new lines of sewers were laid at right angles to the existing sewers, and below their level, so as to intercept their contents and convey them to an outfall fourteen miles below London Bridge. By this means a considerable portion of the sewage is carried off by gravitation, and the rest is removed by pumping. At the outlets the torrent of filthy water is emptied into reservoirs, placed at such a level as will enable them to discharge into the river about the time of high water.

In this improved arrangement, the works for which were commenced in 1859, the discharge of organic material is at once diluted by the large volume of water in the Thames at high tide, and is also carried by the ebb tide twenty-six miles below London Bridge before it begins to return, when it is too much comminuted to be of any injury or annoyance. The reform has been a most important one, and has had a most decided influence on the death-rate of the metropolis. Still it is not at all regarded by Sanitarians as a complete arrangement. Here is emptied into the sea 180,000,000 tons annually of important fertilizing material, and it is estimated that if the manurial constituents were extracted from this and dried, they would be worth 8s. 4d. per head of the population annually, or in round numbers over $6,000,000, which large value is now entirely lost. A company, I understand, is being formed to do what has been done in several places of England, with such success, to utilize the sewage of London on barren land.

In regard to the details of the London drainage, it may be stated that the mean velocity of flow to prevent deposit, had been found to be about one and a half miles per hour, when the sewer is running half full.

The quantity of sewage is ascertained to be about in proportion to the water supply, which is some 30 gallons per head per diem. The form of sewers adopted is, for the intercepting sewers, circular; and for the minor branches, egg-shape, with the narrow part downward.

The total cost of the sewers of London, when all completed, will be about $20,500,000. This sum is to be raised by loan, which is to be paid by a rate on the metropolis, producing about $900,000 annually; the principal and interest to be paid off in 40 years.

There are about 1,300 miles of sewers in London, and 82 miles of main intercepting sewers. For material 318,000,000 bricks have been used, and 880,000 cubic yards of concrete; and 3,500,000 cubic yards of earth have been excavated. The pumping power employed is equal to that of 2,380 horses.

The total discharge, it is expected, will be 63,000,000 cubic feet per diem, "which is equal to a lake of 482 acres three feet deep."

London, June, 1865. C. L. B.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Payment of the Government Tax—Ineffectual Efforts to have it Suspended—Rumored Designs Against Union Men.

Raleigh, Monday, July 24.

Gov. Holden has recovered from his recent illness, and is at his post again.

The large landholders in this city and county, who comprise the aristocracy and leading rebel sympathisers, made a strong effort, through Gov. Holden, to have the government tax suspended, but failed, and are now promptly paying their taxes to save their property.

The Raleigh *Progress* continues to make fresh disclosures of the designs of the rebel element in this State against the Union men and negroes, to be put into effect when the troops are withdrawn and the new State Government goes into operation.

The Raleigh *Standard* says that rebel papers are springing up in different parts of the State, which openly denounce the government and promulgate treason of such a dangerous character that their immediate suppression would be justifiable.

Most of the Federal appointees in North Carolina are unable to qualify, not being in a position to take the oath prescribed by Congress. Among this number is Hon. R. P. Dick, recently appointed District Judge.

The announcement that the arrogant rebels of Virginia are to receive the full benefit of the Confiscation Act is making many friends for the administration in North Carolina, where the same vigor is greatly needed.

THE WATERING PLACES.

FROM NEWPORT.

The Hotels—A Growl at Them—Distinguished Visitors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Thursday, July 27, 1865.

Just one year ago, about eight miles north of Atlanta, the rebels made a desperate charge on our lines in JOE HOOKER'S front; but it wasn't half so terrific (and not at all successful) as the charges made by the hotel-keepers in this city daily. In one other respect the situations now and then are the same—we got half rations a year ago, and we get (do we?) just about half enough to eat at the Newport hotels.

With a few exceptions, in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, owing to the development of human nature and the great supply of greenbacks, first-class hotels all over the country have degenerated. But degenerated would be a clever word to apply to the hotels in this city. Such things as first-class hotels have ceased to exist altogether in Newport. There are some nests here, however, or holes more like, carried on—thanks to those who have more money than brains—by cormorants in the shape of bipeds—robbers in disguise.

Let me introduce the reader into one of these "first-class" establishments, no matter which, for one is about as bad as the other, only a little more so.

The first thing that meets the stranger's eye is,

"BOARD FIVE DOLLARS A DAY,"

while almost directly under this appalling announcement is another bulletin, which tells you to

"BEWARE OF THIEVES,"

which is entirely superfluous, as the latter notice is unquestionably incorporated in the former. Placarded all over the house and upon the bills of fare are notices that anything you want will be charged extra for. You must get a light-waisted breakfast between 8 and 9½ o'clock, or you will be charged extra for it, and then not get it until you have been knocked down by some member of the "Fenians," who do the *handsome* in the dining-room. You must make a rush for dinner at precisely three, if you would have any, and then, ten to one, if you ask for turkey the waiter will bring you roast veal, and urge you to believe that it is the fowl you called for friccased. Then comes tea, composed of that single beverage, and here and there, where you cannot reach it, an occasional bundle of Graham bread and some photographs of dried beef. Then comes supper, between 8 and 10, just when nobody wants it, and when everybody is at the concerts. Really, this is the style: "Board five dollars per day. Breakfast, dinner or tea when you don't want it. When you do want it, it will be charged for extra. *Beware of thieves.*"

To tell you the truth now, in brief, the "first-class" hotels are wretchedly kept and villainously managed. They charge $5 a day and do not give you a fair meal of victuals. The landlords are modest—they do not show themselves at all—they are afraid of enraged guests, no doubt. The clerks are arrogant, and snap and snarl at you like dogs; the porters are insolent, and steal your boots and other articles of apparel, if an opportunity presents itself. The waiters are indifferent, but will bring you what you want—if you quietly drop a substantial piece of currency in their hands. In fact, the only difference that I can perceive between the hotels in Newport and those at Chattanooga is, that the table-cloths and bed-clothes of the former are clean, while those in the latter are always dirty. The Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga hotels (and God knows they are wretched institutions) are better kept than the "crack" hotels in Newport. That's an absolute fact. But empty houses are their reward. There are no persons of note stopping at any of these houses, although the city is filled with the *creme de la creme.* They have hops at the Ocean, whereat a dilapidated band of musicians "discourse" for the gratification of juveniles of both sexes in pantelets, mostly and muchly.

The waiters, porters, and servants of all work, at the Ocean House, constitute a light brigade of insolent, ignorant Celts, of the bog-trotting, blatherskite species, with more hair on their teeth than on their heads. They do just as they please, and go and come when they please. A friend of mine, an officer in the Western army, rang his bell nine times this morning before he could get an answer. At the ninth summons a red-headed Hibernian, with a black eye, bolted into the room, without knocking, and ejaculated, "Fat de yez want?" "I want you to knock at my door after this before you enter." "Ef that's all yes want," and with that the "Fanian" attempted to exit, "I'll jis—." "Hold on! Take these boots down stairs and get them blacked in a hurry." He took the boots down stairs. After waiting a reasonable length of time the officer rang his bell, and kept on ringing for nearly two hours, when, becoming exasperated, he went down stairs; and, after a long hunt, found his boots thrown into a basket in the closet, but could not find the servant—at least the clerk *said* he couldn't. Grievous complaints are made of the servants at the other houses, but the servants at the Fillmore are colored, and much superior to the bog-trotters. When the Fenians start on their expedition to whip England, there will be a heavy draw on the Ocean House, and it may have to close its doors.

There were two families from Nashville arrived here yesterday, who will repack and start for Saratoga to-night. They were not only astounded at the prices, but disgusted with what they buy. One gentleman came down stairs this morning and made complaints that it was impossible to get his bell answered or to get a civil answer from any one connected with the house. A wag near by said that when he wanted a servant he merely went to his chamber door and shouted with all his might, "To —— with the Pope!" and squads of the "Fanians" came dashing up stairs. Many people arrive at the hotels and stay a day or two and depart, although if one may judge by their equipages, they come with the intention of making a season of it. A very unsuccessful attempt was made at the Fillmore last night to get up a hop. The musicians scraped from 9 to 11, much to the annoyance of those who had retired, but no one could be persuaded to dance. At the Ocean they managed to get up a cotillion composed of four couples.

I again quote the announcement, "Beware of Thieves." Steer clear of "first-class hotels," which charge five dollars a day for charity college board, and insult you in the bargain. Give Newport the go-by, and try some other place.

NEW-YORKERS IN NEWPORT.

Quite a number of prominent New-York families have tied up here for the season. The following are their names and residences: Mrs. D. S. Kennedy, at Mrs. Stout's villa, Bellevue-avenue; Samuel D. Bradford, Jr., at the Van Rensselaer House, Catharine-street; Jotham Post, at Cook's house, Kay-street; Robert V. McKimm, at Mrs. Ruggles', Coggeshall-avenue; Henry W. Hicks, at the Tiffany cottage, Bellevue-avenue; R. A. McCurdy, at Littlefield's, Pelham-street; John F. Butterworth, Middleton cottage, near the cliffs; George Moke, at Mrs. Marshall's, Pelham-street; Stephen Brush, at Mumford Hazard's, Dixon-street; W. S. Caldwell, at Miss Armington's, Touro-street; Mrs. Thomas S. Gibbes, at Mrs. Burdick's, Bellevue-avenue; Stuyvesant Le Roy, at Mrs. Luce's, Mann-avenue; Mrs. Mary Jones, at Bay View; Gordon Morris, at John Goff's, Bellevue-avenue; B. F. Breeden, at Mrs. Izzard's, Kay-street; Edward Matthews, at Hazard's, Kay-street; Mr. Jolthout, at Wilson's, old Beach road; Messrs. Ghilsons, at Josiah Feris', old Beach road; James T. Gilbert, at P. S. Forbes', Marine-avenue; Wm. H. Appleton, at Mrs. Porter's villa, Greenough-place; John Knower, at Hopkins', Cottage-street; B. K. Stevens, at Hart's, Narragansett-avenue; A. S. Macomb, at Mrs. Slidell's, Narragansett-avenue; B. Sanford, at the Misses Turners', Clay-street; Matthew Wilks, at the Shaw House, Bellevue-avenue; George Collins, Jr., at J. S. Clarke's, Dixon-street; John M. Hall, at the Lafarge House, Kay-street; Mr. Bromwall, at G. A. Hazard's, Catharine-street; Leslie Finney, at Mrs. Lawrence's, Kay-street; Capt. Church, at E. Thurston's, Mail road; Mrs. L. M. Howland, at Mrs. Robinson's, Bath road; Mrs. E. Post and W. T. Moore, at Burgoyne's cottage, John-street; G. F. Train, at Mrs. Irish's, Kay-street; W. H. Webb, at Charles T. Hazard's; Horace H. Day, at Clarke's, Redmond-street; Mrs. Stevenson, at Vose's small cottage, Bath road; Henry Cohn, at Mrs. De Blois', Catharine-street; Benjamin D. Winthrop, at Vose's large cottage, Bath road; Mrs. Wm. Fisher, at M. Hall's, Touro-street; James Lenox, at S. Bateman's; O. Carpenter, at Brown's, Browley-place, Mail road; J. B. Smith, at Armstrong's, Bellevue-avenue; W. W. De Forrest, at Whitewell's, Bellevue-avenue; M. Livingston, at Mrs. Bailey's, Touro-street. There are many Philadelphians and Bostonians and others who have rented cottages for the season, including Mrs. Edward Everett, of Boston, at L. Mitchell's, Broad-street; and Count Faverney, First Secretary French Legation, at Austin's cottage, John-street.

TO THE FENIANS.

Last Sabbath the rector of the Church of St. Mary gave the Fenians Hail Columbia, in the course of which he said that no true Catholic had a right to join any secret society, or any society, in fact, without the sanction of the authority of the church, and wound up by saying that all those who joined the Fenians would be excluded from the sacraments and denied the rites of Christian burial.

THE DICTATOR.

The monster turret iron steamer *Dictator* was the great attraction here last week. Over five thousand people visited her during the eight days she was in port. She left here last Friday in a sharp breeze and rough water, but weathered it like a dolphin.

REMOVAL OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The removal of the Naval Academy to Annapolis is almost completed, and the old "Atlantic" looks like a barn. A great number of parents having sons at the Academy object to the change, from the fact that Annapolis has been a hotbed of disease for some time past. They also argue that it is impolitic to be in a hurry about moving such institutions South.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

A monument to be erected over the remains of Gen. ISAAC J. STEVENS, at Island Cemetery, arrived a few days ago. It is a plain granite pillar, twenty feet high, appropriately inscribed.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the world of amusement there is something going on all the time nearly. Madame ANNA BISHOP, assisted by Miss ZELDA HARRISON and Mr. CHARLES LASCELLES, has given two concerts this week; an olio company give two performances, and BUCKLEYS appear to-morrow night. BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

P. S.—In my next letter I will give you a sketch of how things go on at the beach, and how they go off, too—waterfalls and all. B. C. T.

SARATOGA.

Arrival of Lieut.-Gen. Grant—A Foot Race—Pistol Shooting.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Thursday, July 27, 1865

Despite the tropical weather—the mercury high up in the nineties all day long—Saratoga has had a first-class sensation to-day, occasioned by the arrival of that military chieftain—Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commander of the armies of the United States in the field. He reached the depot in a special train from Albany at about 7 o'clock this evening, accompanied by three officers of his personal staff and several citizens. Of course, there was a well-behaved crowd in waiting at the depot, who contented themselves by cheering the Washington of the nineteenth century. Stepping into a carriage, he was speedily launched upon the piazza of Congress Hall into a perfect whirlpool of crinoline, which not only blocked up all the piazzas, parlors and halls, but actually flooded the street, and filled the whole vast front of Union Hall; gentlemen had a very poor show in that crowd—they were scattered about, though looking for all the world like the framework of a diamond brooch. The gentlemen cheered, the ladies waved their cambrics, and the General recognizing the intended compliment immediately passed to the rooms prepared for his reception. There was a great desire to put him through the hand-shaking performance, but this he avoided most effectually. The Lieutenant-General's stay here will be short, and his time will be divided, it is said, between "Congress Hall" and "Union Hotel." He is expected to be in the "hop" at the latter hotel to-night, and to-morrow will dine at the same house, and at night visit Grover's.

A FOOT-RACE.

Among the visitors at the "Union" are two widely-known gentlemen—both wealthy and both owning fast horses. For two weeks they were bantering each other to get up a trot between their best horses, but unsuccessfully; they frequently agreed upon terms, put up forfeits and made all necessary arrangements—but when the time came invariably the trot would be put off. A well-known artist, who was cognizant of what was going on, seeing no hope of any trot, suggested as a compromise that they run a foot-race around Congress Spring Park—purse a basket of champagne. This was at once agreed to, and the following morning at 7 o'clock was the time fixed upon. Punctual to the very minute, the parties—whom I shall designate as Mr. A. and Mr. VAN S.—were on the ground with backers and seconds. The day was one of the hottest of the season, and when it is known that the gentlemen who proposed to run weigh about 200 pounds each, and had not run a rod since their school-boy days, of course some rare fun was anticipated by the lookers-on; and they were not disappointed. Both men came up to the score in fine spirits and in equal condition; but before the first quarter had been made A. was ahead and VAN S. showed weakness—in a word, he was the fattest of the two—and before the half-mile point was reached he gave out entirely. A. distanced his competitor and won the champagne, and it was drank with all the honors.

PISTOL-SHOOTING.

There was some remarkable pistol-shooting at the lake yesterday by JOHN G. HACKETT, Esq., Corporation-Attorney, New-York. At ten paces he shot an orange from the head of Corporation-Counselor SCHUMAKER, of Brooklyn, Mr. SANGER, of New-York, and others; shot a cigar from the mouth of Mr. CONNOR, of New-York, a flower held by Mr. HASTINGS, of Albany, and several others. Mrs. RANSOM, of New-York, is also a capital shot. This lady yesterday hit a penny at ten paces twice in four shots.

The "season" has fairly commenced, and the hotels, though not quite full, yet are doing a splendid business. E. A. P.

FROM HAYTI.

How Capt. Trenchard, of the Rhode Island and Protected the American Consul—A Conflict with the Insurgents.

The following extracts from a private letter will be found of unusual interest:

CAPE HAYTIEN, Sunday, July 2, 1865.

DEAR J*****: I suppose you saw my letter to C., written soon after our arrival at this place, so I will not need to go further back than that. You will be surprised to learn that M. and I are now on shore. The hows and whys are as follows: You know that for some time a part of the inhabitants of this island have been in rebellion against the regular government. Of late the insurgents have all been driven in and confined to the limits of Cape Haytien. In proportion as their cause grows desperate, their temper seems to become worse, and at last they threatened to murder every white man in the place, not sparing even the foreign Consuls.

Upon learning that our Consul's life was seriously threatened, Capt. TRENCHARD detached a company of us, under command of Ensign LANFARE, to protect the Cosnulate. After we had landed and were proceeding quietly on our way to the Consul's office, we were met by an armed force of more than twenty times our own number, whose chief insolently ordered us to return to our vessel. To this Mr. LANFARE replied that he "came to protect the Consul, and should do what he came for." As he was standing with the interpreter a little in advance of us, a big darkey, who apparently thought no power in heaven or earth could withstand him, sprang toward Mr. LANFARE with an uplifted bludgeon, but the latter was too quick-sighted and strong-handed for Mr. Darkey, and being a very powerful man, had disarmed and leveled him before we could well see what was going on, and in an instant had coolly turned toward the force now rushing toward us with all their heterogenous weapons—muskets, pistols, cutlasses and clubs, ready for action, giving us the order to fire. Suddenly the whole black assembly turned tail and fled!

After taking up our position to guard the Consul, the insurgent Gen. SAMSON came over with a flag of truce to have a parley. After some palaver he graciously gave us permission to remain over night, but added that in the morning we must leave by force, if not without. To this Mr. LANFARE made the same reply as before. In the morning more men were landed from our vessel, which with those landed by the English frigates for the protection of their Consul, amounted to one hundred men, with two field-pieces. They opposed our landing in the morning, and so forced us to take four cannon from them. As soon as our reinforcements were safely landed, the *Rhode Island* left us to convoy the California steamer. It is not just pleasant for so few of us to stay here with these murdering thieves, who are none the less dangerous because cowardly, but we have confidence in our commander, who is a brave and quick-witted man, both very essential qualities.

This is a miserable place to stay in any how. The sun is broiling, the filth abominable, the stench from decayed animal and vegetable offal utterly unendurable, and to crown all, the water is very bad. More than half of us are down with dysentery. None of us have had our clothes off since we came, and perhaps cannot have till we go again, and our constant fatigue does not, of course, render the other discomforts any easier to bear.

There has been a good deal of sickness on board the *Rhode Island* since we left New-York about the first of June. One of our number was buried at sea near Pensacola. However accustomed one may be to it, a burial at sea is always a solemn ceremony. One of our masters, Mr. TANNEY, a very pleasant man, has been very ill for a long time.

AQUATICS.

Boat Race by the Boys of Yale and Harvard.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 28.

The great race between the Yale and Harvard College Boat Clubs, for the championship, came off to-day, and resulted in the victory of the former. The time was: Yale, 17 minutes 42½ seconds; Harvard, 18 minutes 10 seconds. The distance rowed was three miles.

SECOND DISPATCH.

It has been a splendid day for the annual college sport, though a little warm. The city is overflowing with strangers and students, and the alumni of Harvard and Yale Colleges are here in great strength, wearing the blue and crimson ribbons of their respective colleges.

The base ball match between the Harvard College nine and the Charter Oak nine of Hartford drew a great crowd of ball players from various parts of New-England. The game was played in the Agricultural Grounds, and resulted in a victory for the Harvard College nine, they making 35 innings to 13 of the Charter Oaks.

The college regatta in the afternoon was preceded by a contest for a stand of colors between two Worcester clubs, the Quinsigamond and the Union, with four-oared shells. The colors were won by the former in 21 minutes 8 seconds.

For the college race only the university boats of Yale and Harvard Colleges were entered. That from Yale was rowed by the victorious crew of last year, now graduating; the Harvard boat was rowed by the Sophomore crew of last year, the former having the advantage of a heavier and older crew.

Yale was again victorious. The time was: Yale, 18:42½; Harvard, 19:09. The scene at Lake Quinsigamond was brilliant in the extreme. Never before has there been a larger attendance at a regatta.

For a mile the beautifully wooded banks of the lake were dotted with people. The stimulating shouts of the friends of either boat were loud and frequent. The most admirable order was maintained.

The race to-morrow forenoon is for a prize offered by the citizens of Worcester. Both college boats are to row, and also several four-oared boats and wherries. Among the prominent oarsmen are JOSH WARD and RADFORD.

Concerts by the Harvard Glee Club, a promenade and dance under the auspices of the Regatta Committee, and various hospitable entertainments by the enterprising people of Worcester, make the regatta week pass off very pleasantly.

Base Ball.

THE HARVARD COLLEGE CLUB VS. THE CHARTER OAK CLUB.

WORCESTER, Mass., Friday, July 28.

The Harvard College Ball Club played a game of base ball, to-day, with the Charter Oak Club, of Hartford, Conn. The game lasted two hours, commencing at 11 A. M. and closing at 1 P. M. The Harvards were victorious, the score standing as follows: Harvard College Club, 35; Charter Oak Club, 13.

Prize Fighting.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 18.

The stakes in the contemplated prize fight between CLARK and KEATING were drawn yesterday according to the decision of the stakeholder, and returned to the respective backers of the "fighters."

A fight took place yesterday near this city between NEWELL, of Pittsburgh, and BURNS, of Cincinnati, for $200 a side, resulting in the defeat of the latter in fourteen rounds.

Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 28.

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD was nominated for Congress yesterday in the Knoxville, Tennessee District.

From Denver City.

DENVER CITY, Thursday, July 27.

Senators DOOLITTLE, FOSTER and ROSS, and Gen. McCOOK and party started eastward via St. Louis to-day.

Counterfeits.

BOSTON, Friday, July 28.

Well executed counterfeit ten dollar bills on the Thompson Bank of Thompson, Connecticut, are in circulation here. Look out for them.

From New-Orleans.

The U. S. mail steamship *George Washington*, E. V. GAGER, commander, New-Orleans 22d inst., in five days and twenty hours from city to city, with mails, merchandise and passengers to Messrs. H. B. CROMWELL & Co., arrived yesterday morning. On Wednesday, 26th, 6 P. M., lat. 33 deg. 45 min., long. 76 deg. 10 min., fell in with U. S. steam transport *Blackstone*, from New-Orleans 19th inst., partially disabled, three boilers leaking. Was steering for Hampton Roads. Took from her her passengers.

Union Refugees.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 28, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I feel encouraged by the number of letters you published in the space appropriated for notes for the people, to state my own case, with the hope that those similarly situated may be induced to come forward and do likewise, so that in the end, public opinion may be brought to bear upon the question, and the method by which relief and remuneration can be obtained will be arrived at.

I am a native of this State. And about two years before the war broke out, I emigrated to Texas and established a business in Austin. When the secession ordinance was passed, I found it necessary, if I wished to save my life, to leave the State as rapidly and quietly as possible. My property, worth about $20,000, was seized by the receiver, under the rebel authorities, and sold by auction for the benefit of the State. On my arrival East, I enlisted in one of the regiments, and went to the Peninsula, under Gen. McCLELLAN, and continued to do duty till discharged for sickness brought on by exposure in the field.

Since the close of the war, I have made every inquiry as to the proper course to pursue to obtain the value of my goods, furniture, &c., worth about $20,000. But though I find plenty of lawyers ready to accept fees for consultation and advice, I have as yet failed to find one who could tell me what was really necessary to be done.

Will you, Sir, have the kindness to make my case public and endeavor to induce others in the same position to make an appeal for action on the part of the government officials. There are doubtless hundreds of good men now refugees in the Northern States for want of means to return, and who have lost the savings of a life of toil for their adherence to the Union. I think you will admit there are not many who can present a better claim for sympathy and assistance.

A TEXAN.

Letter from Lee to Mosby.

LEE APPROVES GUERRILLA WARFARE.

The following from LEE to MOSBY was captured last Spring by one of our officers, and shows that the horrible atrocities committed by guerrillas had the approval of the former:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Sept. 19, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. John S. Mosby, Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: Your report of the operations of your command from the 1st March to 11th September, is received.

I am much gratified by the activity and skill you have displayed, and desire to express my thanks to yourself and the brave officers and men of your command for the valuable service to the country.

The smallness of your loss in comparison with the damage inflicted upon the enemy is creditable to your own judgment, and to the intelligence and courage of those who executed your orders. I hope you will continue to harass the enemy's troops as much as possible, and restrain his efforts to exercise civil authority in the counties in which you are operating. I inclose copy of a letter written some time since, in case the original should not have reached you, and call your attention to the instructions it contains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

Messrs. J. E. TILTON & Co. have in press volume second of the Conspiracy Trial, edited with an Introduction by BEN PERLEY POORE. The publishers, in giving this book to the public, seem to appreciate the value that will always be attached to the most remarkable military trials which has ever occurred or is likely to occur on this continent, and have brought it out in the most desirable form for libraries. It is beautifully printed in clear, open type, on fine white paper. We are glad to learn that libraries are recognizing its importance; it should be in every public library. Of the trial of AARON BURR, which has recently been in so much demand, there can scarcely be found a perfect copy, even in the largest libraries. The publishers offer the Conspiracy Trial in a most attractive manner, and in a way to put it within the reach of every one.—*Boston Journal.*

LAUNCH.—The splendid steam yacht *Gilbert H. Rose* will be launched to-day from the yard of J. S. UNDERHILL, at the foot of Greenpoint-avenue, Greenpoint. Length of yacht, 100 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet.

Five Thousand!!

WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1865.

One *fact* in a matter of science is worth a thousand theories. We have this day reached the number of *five thousand* to whom we have administered the Nitrous Oxide or "Laughing Gas" for teeth extraction, and without the first accident or anything approaching it. Each of these have written their names and residence on our certificate scroll (the names numbered from the beginning) certifying that we have drawn their teeth without pain, and that the effect of the gas was pleasant. Some of these patients have come four or five hundred miles, and not one has yet expressed disappointment. One wrote after his name, "Came from Albany; would come from England." Another, "Too much pleasure for one; will bring my wife." The last man—5,000—wrote, "Knew nothing of it till it was all over; no unpleasant sensation."

G. Q. COLTON.

Colton Dental Association, 19 Cooper Institute.
—*Advertisement.*

Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities, and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all Disorders of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, &c., Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative: and while it is a fault in many medicines that, before they reach the disease, the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer while eradicating the cause of his complaint. Sold by all Druggists.

The Mother's Remedy

For all diseases with which children are afflicted is Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, during the process of teething, it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Burnett's Kalliston is prepared expressly to remove all unpleasant conditions of the skin; it cures CHAPPED HANDS as one result of its perfectly healthy action.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOT THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,
may be consulted at his residence,
No. 816 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Consumption Curable; by Herbal Remedials.

Lungs—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Acacian Balsam
Lungs—will positively eradicate night sweats, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis, asthma, marasmus,
Lungs—sharp pains in the chest, difficult expectora-
Lungs—tion, physical prostration, and, in fact, every
Lungs—form of consumption will disappear, after the
Lungs—Balsam has been used a reasonable length of
Lungs—time. It is compounded of rare native and
Lungs—foreign herbs, and healing balsams, whose
Lungs—curative effects prove that nature has provided
Lungs—a remedy for every disease. Your nearest
Lungs—druggist will furnish you with a copy of my
Lungs—pamphlet of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illus-
Lungs—trated with colored plates, free. Price $1 per
Lungs—bottle, or six for $5. To be had, wholesale and retail of D. BARNES & CO., New-York;
Lungs—JOHN D. PARKS, Cincinnati, Ohio; LORD & SMITH, Chicago, Ill.; and by druggists
Lungs—generally.

You Cannot Have a Healthy Constitution WHILE YOUR BLOOD IS IMPURE.—CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system of impurities, and stimulates the vital organs to a vigorous and healthy action, expelling disease and restoring the health. LIFE SYRUP rapidly cures diseases which are caused by impure blood. Scrofula, or King's Evil, Tumors, Old Sores, Ulcers, Blotches, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Cancerous Tumors, Sore Eyes, Syphilis, and all foul diseases, Disease of the Heart, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Ulceration of Bones of the Nose, Scalp and Face, Use CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, and you will be surprised at its rapidity in removing these diseases. It eaves the blood pure, the complexion clear, and the system free from disease. Sold by all druggists.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Shirts! Shirts!! Shirts!!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Fine improved yoke shirts made to order and a perfect fit warranted; three and four ply linen collars, neck ties and scarfs, gauze flannel under shirts and drawers; all kinds furnishing goods at retail by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

The Best Bricks in the United States are being made by Chambers' Patent Steam Brick Machine. One hundred brick per minute have been made, and at one-third the cost of hand-made. For patent rights, model and specimen of brick, apply to ABRAM REQUA, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

The Red Jacket Stomach Bitters Invigorate the system, give tone to the stomach, and enliven the mind. Thousands have used it, and there is but one voice, and that of their wonderful cures. They are sold by all druggists.

Artificial Limbs of Superior Quality and adaptability; Army and Navy furnished gratis with the best, per commission of Surgeon-General U. S. Army, by E. D. HUDSON, M. D., Astor-place, Clinton Hall, N. Y.

Schilberg's German Ointment, Warranted a certain cure, without the slightest danger, for Piles, old Wounds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, all Bone and Skin Diseases, &c. For sale at the drug-store, 93 Bowery.

Robbed or Not—The Burglar his Own INFORMER.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room. E. HOLMES, 198 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies for the Country if you Wish boots and shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO. No. 387 Canal-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,
No. 508 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company, Elias HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Take Time by the Forelock.

The miasma which generates epidemic fevers is now rising in clouds under the blazing beams of the dog-day sun. Every living body, as well as refuse animal and vegetable matter, emits unwholesome vapors, and in crowded cities, and the dense assemblages which business and pleasure call together, the elements of disease are evolved. The pressure upon every vital organ is never so great as in the second and third months of Summer, and common sense teaches us that these organs require to be reinforced to meet it.

We hold our lives, so to speak, on a *repairing lease*, and this is the season when the process of dilapidation is most rapid and repairs are most required. Therefore *build up, prop and sustain the powers of nature* with that mighty vegetable recuperant, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. He who takes it may be said to clothe himself in sanitary mail, against which epidemic disease will hurl its poisoned shafts in vain. This is no gratuitous assertion, but a great *medical fact*, attested by twelve years' experience in every climate of the habitable globe. Extremes of temperature always disturb the functions of the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the skin. It is through these that the most dangerous maladies assail us. Tone them in advance with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, and defy heat and malaria. Sold everywhere. New-York office, No. 59 Cedar-st.

MARRIED.

FISHER—KERN.—On Thursday, July 27, in the City of Brooklyn, by Rev. H. A. Spafard, Assistant Minister of St. John's Church, Mr. FRANK FISHER, U. S. N., and Miss SARAH F., daughter of the late John H. Kern, of Utica, N. Y.

☞ Utica and Philadelphia papers please copy.

NOE—ALLEN.—At Waterloo, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 26, by Rev. S. H. Gridley, D. D., Mr. ELLIS H. NOE, of New-York, and Miss SARA M. ALLEN, of Waterloo.

SHERWOOD—STEDMAN.—At St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, July 18, by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Rev. T. Gallaudat, D. D., assisting, WILLIAM J. SHERWOOD and FRANCES MARIA STEDMAN, both of New-York City.

TORREY—KEYSER.—In St. John's Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, July 27, by Rev. Dr. Carter, Dr. CHARLES W. TORREY, of New-York City, and Mrs. CATHARINE B. KEYSER, of Baltimore, Md.

☞ Baltimore and Frederick papers please copy.

WHITE—WELLS.—At Jefferson City, Mo., on Friday, July 21, by Rev. F. Miller, Lieut.-Col. FRANK J. WHITE, of New-York City, and CORNELIA F. WELLS, daughter of the late Hon. R. W. Wells, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Friday, July 28, of consumption, GEORGE S., son of Julia and the late John Archer, of this city, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also the members of the Bedford-st. Methodist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 McDougal-st., on Sunday, July 30, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

BROWNING.—On Thursday, July 27, MARY ELEANOR, daughter of John G. and Mary D. Browning, aged 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 423 West 34th-st.

BRAINARD.—At Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, July 22, SARAH M., second daughter of Charles H. and Mary J. Brainard, aged 21 years, 6 months and 1 day.

GREEN.—At Green Hill, Worcester, Mass., on Thursday, July 27, WILLIAM E. GREEN, in the 89th year of his age.

KIPPAX.—On Friday, July 28, MARIA, wife of Samuel Kippax, in the 78th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, at her late residence, No. 27 Downing-st., on Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock.

LITTELL.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, July 28, THOMAS P. LITTELL, in the 52d year of his age, eldest son of the late Caleb M. Littell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 29th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 107 West 23d-st. The remains will be taken on Sunday to Tarrytown for interment.

LE CLEAR.—On Thursday, July 27, at 4 P. M., THOMAS LE CLEAR, Jr., infant son of Thomas and Carrie R. Le Clear.

REMER.—On Thursday morning, July 27, at Greenpoint, of dysentery, IRENE, relict of Jonathan Remer, aged 73 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, in Washington-st., near Jay, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

ROSE.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, July 27, at the residence of Mr. Julius Pollock, 13th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., Brooklyn, WILLIAM L. ROSE, of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 55 years.

His friends, and the friends of Mr. Pollock's family, are invited to attend the funeral, at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, July 30, at Mr. Pollock's.

STURGES.—On Friday morning, July 28, after a short illness, REBECCA STURGES, consort of the late Josiah Sturges, Esq., aged 85 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2 P. M., from the Moravian Church, corner of Houston and Mott sts. The remains will be taken for burial to New Dorp, Staten Island. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

STEWART.—At Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday, July 20, L. ADELAIDE, wife of Edgar T. Stewart.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, Wm. W. Bowles, No. 131 Charlton-st., on Sunday, July 30, at 2½ o'clock.

SCOTT.—On Thursday, July 27, GEORGIETTA, infant daughter of Joseph N. and Mary M. (Newcomb) Scott, aged 7 months.

SARGENT.—At Paris, France, on Monday, July 10, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET ISABELLA JESSY SARGENT, widow of the late George W. Sargent, and daughter of the late Robert Percy, of the Royal Navy.

TAYLOR.—At Centreville, La., on Tuesday, July 11, after a short illness, HELEN N., wife of George Taylor, and daughter of Benjamin Simonson, of Staten Island.

☞ Kansas and Cincinnati papers please copy.

VALENTINE.—On Thursday, July 27, EMMA S., wife of Frank Valentine, aged 20 years and 23 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 15 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

WOOD.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, July 27, SARAH A., wife of Wm. W. Wood.

Funeral at Huntington this day, (Saturday,) July 29, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ The remains of ROBERT DENNISTON, Jr., having arrived from California, the funeral will take place from the house of his father, Robert Denniston, near Salisbury Mills, Orange County, on Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED.

ΙΩΔΗΣ. IODINE WATER.

A pure solution of Iodine, without a solvent. Chronic diseases that have baffled the best medical skill yield to the subtle influence of this powerful vitalizing agent and restorative. In cases of scrofula, syphilis, consumption, rheumatism, debility and female weaknesses its effects are miraculous. A pamphlet, with full description, sent free. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Address Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. Consultations by Dr. ANDERS from 1 to 2 P. M.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.

Immediate and certain cure—HEGEMAN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY, used with uniform success since the cholera of 1832. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., New-York.

AFTER A TRIAL OF TEN YEARS, RUSHTON'S (F. V.) VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY is pronounced to be a safe and certain cure. Be sure to get the genuine, at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st. N. B.—All our preparations have our name and address (No. 10 Astor House) in full on each label.

GIN SOLACE;
OR, AROMATIC TONIC BITTERS.
G reat preventive of Fever and Ague.
I mmediate relief for attacks of Gout.
N ever failing to cure Dyspepsia.
S ure and certain tonic in cases of Debility,
O ccasioned by weaknesses, change of climate, &c.
L eaving the system renewed, invigorated
A nd a complete restoration to health;
C ausing great relief as a diuretic, and
E xceedingly pleasant to the taste.
Depot, No. 158 Pearl-st.

WILKESBARRE COAL.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, are now receiving at Elizabethport, their superior Coal, mined exclusively from the

BALTIMORE VEIN.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, President,
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Treasurer.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 9:15 A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

THOSE WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH pain in the back, chest or shoulders, a sinking, dragging, hollow feeling about the stomach, costiveness, piles or any of the difficulties known as female diseases, can find relief, without the expense of a doctor or of medicine, by using one of Dr. SHERWOOD'S supporters, at No. 545 Broadway. Warranted in all cases. Send for a circular.

TRUSSES.—THOSE WHO FIND A SMALL swelling on the abdomen, near the groin, are ruptured, and should call without delay on Dr. SHERWOOD, No. 545 Broadway, and get one of his trusses, which can be used in bed or at business without pain, and is the only instrument that can be relied upon for the cure of hernia. Send for a circular.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.
HOWE & BOUVIER,
No. 194 Broadway.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from MONDAY, July 31, until MONDAY, Aug. 28.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GIRDLE ROUND THE WORLD,
WITH AN OUTLINE TELEGRAPHIC MAP. SEE
HOURS AT HOME.
AUGUST NUMBER READY.
C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

THOSE "PECULIAR BOOKS".—YOU CAN get them by mail, "O. K." or by express, "C. O. D.," or at No. 26 Ann-st., New-York. Send your address on a stamped envelope for a catalogue. Cut this out.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

VERSUS

THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

From the Sunday Mercury, July 23, 1865.

RECEIPTS OF SALES OF THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY AND DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

[OFFICIAL.]

Name of Paper.	Year ending May 1, 1865.	Number of issues.	Receipts per issue.
SUNDAY MERCURY	$157,711	52	$3,033
Herald	1,095,000	495	2,212
Times	368,150	468	786
Tribune	252,000	467	539
World	100,000	467	214
Sun	151,079	312	484
Express	90,548	467	194
Sunday Dispatch	30,000	52	577

The *Sunday Times, Courier* and *Leader* each return a retail business, which the law defines to be any amount of receipts less than $25,000 a year.

The *World* was illegally suppressed, on account of the bogus proclamation, during the most prosperous weeks of the Spring of 1864, which fact makes its figures at the Assessor's office fail to indicate the extent of its actual circulation; while the *World* and *Tribune*, through a misunderstanding of the law, both omitted to include their receipts for subscriptions in the general account of sales, which, when added, make the *World's* receipts for the year $260,229, and the *Tribune's* $566,664.

The SUNDAY MERCURY, each issue	$3,033
The New-York *Herald*	2,212
Receipts of the MERCURY over the *Herald*, each issue	$821

The excess of our sales over those of the *Herald* alone, exceed the entire business of any of the other Sunday papers; while our aggregate receipts, as taken from the official records, more than triple those of all the others.

COMMENTS UPON THE ABOVE FACTS.

From the New-York Herald, July 25, 1865.

WEEKLY JOURNALISM.—The SUNDAY MERCURY makes a grand and very ridiculous boast over its circulation apropos to the returns from the Assessor's office, recently published by us. The substance of its boasting is, first, that its circulation for its single weekly issue is greater than that of any single issue of the *Herald*. Next, that its circulation for its one weekly issue has been greater than the average weekly circulation of the *Herald*—its one day greater than our seven—and, third, that its circulation as a weekly is greater than that of all the other weeklies together. The MERCURY has thus puffed itself up to a great size; but a very little pinhole will let out all the gas, and reduce that small paper to its proper proportions. The MERCURY begins its calculation by supposing that there are four hundred and ninety-five days in a year. Then, to get our daily receipts, it divides our yearly returns by four hundred and ninety-five, and that leads it into some little errors. This is a very natural mistake for the editor of a Sunday paper. The Bohemians who write up the Sunday press are so constantly fuddled with tangle-foot whisky and bad beer that they cannot be expected to be familiar with any such sublunary and utterly immaterial facts as the number of days in the year. But we now inform the MERCURY-man that there were not four hundred and ninety-five days in the year for which the return in question was made, but only three hundred and sixty-three. Our average daily receipts from sales are not, therefore, as the MERCURY makes out, $2,212, but $3,000. This is the figure at which the MERCURY places its own receipts for one issue. So here we would have a claim that the MERCURY circulation for one issue is equal to ours anyhow. But the price of the MERCURY is just double the price of the *Herald*. The *Herald* is sold for four cents and the MERCURY for eight. Thus, at the very utmost, the sale of the MERCURY is half the sale of a single issue of the *Herald*.

The returns at the Assessor's office are for one year, from May 1, 1864, to May 1, 1865, and in discussing the matter, begging off is not at all in order. The question is one of issues, AND RECEIPTS FOR THE SAME, and it has nothing to do with the number of days in a year, or the total abstinence society. In calling for the previous question, therefore, we respectfully present:

THE COMPARISONS IN DETAIL.

HERALD ISSUES FOR 1864-65.

	Number of Issues.
Daily Herald, four cents per copy	313
Sunday Herald, five cents per copy	52
Weekly Herald, six cents per copy	52
European Herald, six cents per copy	52
California Herald, six cents per copy	26
Total number of Herald issues	495

exclusive of the publication of the *Family Herald* and over one hundred different "extras" which were issued during the year, and the receipts from which ARE INCLUDED IN THE HERALD'S RETURN TO THE ASSESSOR. The *Herald's* total receipts for 495 issues and all its "extras" were only $1,095,000—or, $2,212 per issue.

SUNDAY MERCURY ISSUES FOR 1864-65.

Total number of issues	52

The total receipts of the SUNDAY MERCURY for 52 issues, simply, without any "extras" whatever thrown in, were $157,711—or, $3,033 per issue.

RELATIVE PRICE OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY AND THE HERALD FOR 1864-5.

During a considerable portion of the time covered by the newspaper returns to the Internal Revenue office, the price of the two papers was PRECISELY THE SAME. The average price of the *Herald* issues for the entire year was a little less than five cents, while the average price of the SUNDAY MERCURY issues was less than six cents each.

The figures point the moral and adorn the tale. The fact is incontrovertible that

THE SUNDAY MERCURY

immensely exceeds in circulation any daily newspaper in the United States,

AND THAT ITS EXCESS OF SALES OVER THOSE OF ANY DAILY ISSUE OF THE HERALD EXCEED THE ENTIRE BUSINESS OF EITHER OF THE OTHER SUNDAY PAPERS, WHILE ITS AGGREGATE RECEIPTS MORE THAN TRIPLE THOSE OF ALL THE OTHERS.

A VERY CLEVER BOOK.

THE DOWAGER;
OR,
THE NEW SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
BY MRS. GORE.

"An admirable picture of modern manners in the higher classes of society, mingled with judicious remarks and pungent satire, set off by a composition easy, animated and piquant."—*London Spectator.*

"This is a very clever book."—*Examiner.*

"Full of genuine comedy, which, if transformed to the stage, would be most effective. Mrs. Gore depends principally for success upon her power of wit, and what she sees vividly she traces with vivacity. Her pages are a complete Rochefoucault of high English life."—*London Athenæum.*

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher.
No. 22 ANN-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR: BY
ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.
SEE THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
HOURS AT HOME.
AM. NEWS CO., Gen. Agents.

LIBRARY EDITION.
THE GREAT CONSPIRACY TRIAL
OF
DAVID E. HEROLD, EDWARD SPANGLER, LEWIS PAYNE, MICHAEL O'LAUGHLIN, JOHN H. SURRATT, SAMUEL ARNOLD, MARY E. SURRATT, GEORGE A. ATZERDT and SAMUEL A. MUDD,
FOR THE MURDER OF
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Late President of the United States,
and the attempted overthrow of the government by the assassination of its principal officers.
THE ONLY RELIABLE AND ACCURATE REPORT.
Edited, with an introduction,
By BEN "PERLEY" POORE.

"The importance of this work cannot be over-estimated. As a book of reference for the present and history to future generations, it will be invaluable. Fully understanding this, the publishers are bringing it out in a most desirable form for libraries and for preservation, at the same time putting it within the reach of all who wish to possess it. It will be published in parts, issued once a week, printed from clear, open type, on fine, white paper. Five parts will make a volume of about 500 pages, the first of which is now ready. It can be subscribed for in parts or volumes. Those subscribing in parts can buy covers for binding of the publishers."

Parts, 30 cents; volumes, $2. Sent by mail on receipt of price. J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

THE OUTSIDE OF BOOKS.
By Prof. UPSON, of Hamilton College. See
HOURS AT HOME.
AUGUST NUMBER NOW READY.
C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

NEW AND PLEASING PIANO SONGS.

WE ARE COMING HOME TO-MORROW.
Song and Chorus. FRANK WILDER.
HOME THE BOYS ARE MARCHING; Or,
The Merry Bells are Ringing.
F. WILMARTH.
COMING HOME; or, "The Cruel War is Over."
Song and Chorus. CHAS. CARROLL SAWYER.
MY MOTHER'S SWEET GOOD-BYE.
Ballad. M. KELLER.
ELA, THE PRIDE OF MY HEART.
F. WILMARTH.
MOVE MY ARM-CHAIR, DEAREST MOTHER.
F. WILMARTH.

Price of each of the above, 30 cents, on receipt of which copies will be mailed postpaid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

GEOFFREY, THE LOLLARD,
A new Serial, by FRANCES EASTWOOD, with an illustration, "The Church Under Ground," by
THOMAS NAST.
SEE HOURS AT HOME FOR AUGUST.
AM. NEWS CO., Gen. Agents.

RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF VALUABLE SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

GREENWELL ON MINE ENGINEERING. A Practical Treatise on Mine Engineering. By G. C. GREENWELL, Colliery Viewer, Member of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers. 1 vol. 4to, with 61 Illustrations.

PRECIOUS STONES AND GEMS. The Natural History, Ancient and Modern, of Precious Stones and Gems, and of the Precious Metals. By C. W. KING, M. A. 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STEAM ENGINE, in its various applications to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, Railways and Agriculture. Being an introduction to the Catechism of the Steam Engine. By JOHN BOURNE, C. E. 1 vol. 18mo, illustrated.

THE GOLD-SEEKER'S MANUAL. By DAVID T. ANSTED, M. A., F. R. S. 1 vol. 18mo.

D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Publisher and Importer, No. 192 Broadway.

REBELLION RECORD.
A DIARY OF AMERICAN EVENTS.
Edited by FRANK MOORE.
PART 48. Being part 3 of vol. 8.
Illustrated with portraits of Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan and Gen. E. D. Townsend.
Price 60 cents.
This day published by D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

*** Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, 1864.
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38. WALL-ST

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, THE ISSUES OF 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

VERMILYE & CO.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED.
UNITED STATES,
WESTERN UNION,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, for the month of July, payable to stockholders of record of this date, on and after the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.
DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.
O. M. BEACH, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

L.S. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF
COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of
L. S. office this 5th day of June, 1865.
Signed. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and
SEAL. seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

MINING PROPERTIES EXAMINED by Prof. HITCHCOCK, late of Amherst, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, JR., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL............................$5,000,000.

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., N. Y.
U. S. 7-30 LOAN,

Collects Warrants, Certificates, Maturing Loans and Drafts, and attends to all financial business with government.

P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,
(Formerly Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS, 30 Wall St. N.Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Perſons Opening Accounts may Depoſit and Draw as they pleaſe, the ſame as with the City Banks, and will be allowed Intereſt on their daily balance at four per cent.

Collections made upon any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the Purchaſe or Sale of the various iſſues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the uſual commiſſion.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE
BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

SILVER MINES FOR SALE.—PARTIES desiring to form mining companies are requested to examine properties placed in my hands, for sale by my San Francisco house.
CHARLES W. BOND, No. 78 Cedar-st.
Late JANSON, BOND & CO., San Francisco.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION.
BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS,
NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST.
(NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.)

At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended.

An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE:
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.
All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
$5,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO.,) available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.
A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.
By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, March 9, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated, the President, Directors and Company of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed AT PAR, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, (Association,) New-York, for six years from the date hereof and not thereafter.

The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented, as aforesaid, for redemption, within six years from the date hereof: and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1865, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed MONDAY, the 10th inst.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1865.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS,
Monroe County Bonds, New-York,
Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.
All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED and notified against receiving or negotiating the following checks, drawn by me on the National Park Bank, both payable to order of blank, dated July 21: One of $1,000; one of $200; as the same were obtained by gross fraud, are worthless, and never legally left my possession.
CHARLES ADAMS, Hoffman House.
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, NO. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable July 31, 1865, to shareholders of record, July 25, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 25 to Aug. 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT, on the par value of the stock, (twenty dollars,) payable July 20. Transfer books close July 15 and open July 21. A. M. WOOD, President.
W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 117 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 16th proximo. By order of the board. THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared payable July 31, 1865, to the shareholders of record July 27, 1865.
Transfer books closed from July 27 to August 1, 1865.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BELLEFONTAINE RAILWAY COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st of August next, at the office of the company, or by drafts on New-York, at the option of the stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant till Aug. 2. By order of the board. ED. KING, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent., free of government tax, has been declared by this company, payable to the stockholders on the first day of August next. Transfer books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1. By order of the Board of Directors. EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI
RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.
WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1865, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company and of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place. A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE OF MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CHILLICOTHE, July 26, 1865.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE seven per cent. bonds of this company, payable 1st of August, 1865, will be paid at the American National Bank of New-York, No. 80 Broadway.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND
EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.
JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, at its office, No. 111 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, Aug. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Aug. 1, both days inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 15, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the offices of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Hammond-street from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

For paving Barclay-street from College-place to West-street with trap-block.

For building a sewer and receiving-basins in Fiftieth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

For building a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Hammond-street, from West-street to Thirteenth-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Barclay-street and to the extent of half the block on each side of the streets intersecting Barclay-street from the east side of College-place to and including east side of West-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fiftieth-street, from Fourth to Lexington avenues; also, the lot at the north-east corner, and the lot at the southwest corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 37 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER,

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Fortieth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS, } Board of Assessors.
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of D. WHITMARSH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
D. WHITMARSH.
HENRY C. WHITMARSH.
No. 104 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and style of WHITMARSH & BAKER, for the manufacturing and importing of men's furnishing goods.
HENRY C. WHITMARSH.
DWIGHT BAKER.
No. 104 READE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1865.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four and five, (4 and 5,) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in said City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval, and State of Florida, aforesaid, north of the Magnolia House, once owned by A. Coy; west by lands of one Dupray, being a corner lot, bounded on the west by Ocean-st., and north by the Jacksonville and Alligator's Plank-road.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of Jacksonville, aforesaid, known and described upon the plan or plat of said city, as water lot number thirty-three, (33,) measuring from east to west, one hundred and five feet, and embracing all the marginal depth from Bay-st. to the St. Johns River, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John W. Brady.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, known as the east half of lot number five, in square number fifty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situated in the County of Duval and State of Florida, adjoining the saw-mill lot owned by Fairbanks & Company, on the west and north, situated on the point of land near the junction of McCoy's Creek with the St. Johns River, adjoining the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning on the bank of said river, at low water mark, at the southwest corner of the saw-mill lot aforesaid; running thence along the shore of said river, about four chains, to a point due south from a squared piece stake on the bank thereof; thence, north to said post or stake, continuing the same course along a line of marked trees, about eight chains and fifty links, to the edge of the marsh of McCoy's Creek to an oak, marked; thence on the same course, through the marsh, to McCoy's Creek; thence, down the same to the line between the lands of J. Winter and T. O. Holmes, or Reed & Holmes, about two hundred and sixty-five feet, to the north line of the aforesaid mill lot; thence, westerly along said north line, about two hundred feet, to the northwest corner thereof; thence south, along the west line of said mill lot to the place of beginning, containing three acres and forty-four one-hundredths.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Duval, on the north side of the River St. Johns, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded northerly by line of Saw Mill lot, on the southeast by the River St. Johns, and extending two hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet in depth back from the river, and known as the Florida Mill property.

Also, all that lot of land situated in the county aforesaid, above the Town of Jacksonville, on the St. Johns River, near the mouth of McCoy's Creek, bounded southerly by the River St. Johns, westwardly by a lot conveyed by T. O. Holmes to Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and by said Charles Willey, Trustee, &c., and J. Thompson and wife to Burr, Ambler, Bronson and Fairbanks, thence eastwardly along the paling fence, north by a continuation of the northerly line of said lot conveyed to said Willey, being about one hundred feet on said river, and one hundred feet deep. Also, the small gore of land in the rear of said lot above described and bounded as follows, to wit: Eastwardly by a continuation of the easterly line of said above-described lot, until said line strikes the easterly line of Mr. Winter's land, thence westwardly by said Winter's estate line, and southerly by said lot lastly hereinbefore described, together with all he rights of way.

Also, all the following described lots situate in the county aforesaid, being certain timber lands which were entered or purchased by the firm of George Burr & Co., or by their successors, Fairbanks & Co., to wit: The southwest quarter and south half of the southeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township four south, of range twenty-five east, containing two hundred and eighty-five eighty-one one-hundred acres, more or less. Also, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township four, range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and forty-two one-hundred acres. Also, the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three, township four, and range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty and seventy-five one-hundred acres. Also, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section nine, township five, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing forty acres. Also, the north half of section twenty-nine, township four, of range twenty-five, south and east, containing three hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundred acres, condemned under the act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of George R. and Samuel Fairbanks.

Also, all that certain tract of land situate, lying and being in the County of Duval and State of Florida, being a grant by the Spanish Government to one John Broward, on Aug. 24, 1816, containing sixteen thousand acres, more or less, situate in township one, (1,) range twenty-six north and east, and township one, (1,) range twenty-seven south and east. Also, all the right title and interest of John Broward in and to that tract of land situate in the county and State aforesaid, known by the name of Cedar Point, and granted heretofore by the Spanish Government to one William Fitzpatrick, deceased, containing five hundred acres, more or less, and situated on the inland passage between the Rivers Nassau and St. Johns. Also, the water lot number seven containing one hundred and five (105) feet square, as the same is known and described on the map of the plan and plats of the City of Jacksonville, in the County of Duval and State of Florida, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John Broward.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city as water lot number ten, in the said City of Jacksonville, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of William Ledwith.

Also, all that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, State of Florida, known and designated on the plans or plats of said City of Jacksonville, as water lot number seventeen (17,) condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Arthur M. Reed.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as water lot number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of Thomas A. Holmes.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known on the plan or plat of said city, as lot number one, in square number thirty-four, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Columbus and Merrietta Drew.

Also, all those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city as water lots numbers fourteen and fifteen, and east half of lot number two (2) in square number ten, (10,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number three, (3,) in square number four, (4,) condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of John M. Pons.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known and designated upon the plan or plat of said city as lot number one, in square number twenty-two, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Michael and Mary S. Hearn.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, known upon the plan or plat of said city, as lots one and four, in square number six; also water lot number nine: condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, known as a part of lot number four, (4,) in square number ten, (10,) the boundary of which, commencing at the corner of lots numbers four and five, on Forsyth-street, runs south on said line forty-five feet; thence west twenty feet; thence north forty-five feet to Forsyth-street; thence east on said street to the place of beginning; condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861; late of the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, bounded and described as follows, to wit.: Beginning at the mouth of Hogan's Creek, on the St. Johns River, running thence up said creek twenty chains, thence eastwardly twenty chains, thence southerly twenty chains, to the St. Johns River, and thence along the bank of said river to the mouth of said creek, on which is situated the "Eagle Mills,"—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861—late the estate of Joseph Finegan.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval, and State of Florida, known and described as follows, to wit.: The west part of water lot number twenty-three, (23,) fronting seventy-five feet on Bay-street, and extending back to the River St. Johns,—condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861,—late the estate of Cyrus Bisbee and Antonio A. Canova.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Duval County, State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: called "Ortega" on the St. Johns River, late the residence and belonging to H. R. Sadler, deceased, on both sides of McGirth's Creek in said county, being a Spanish grant to John H. McIntosh, Senior, date February 27, 1804, containing four thousand acres, more or less. Also, all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Jacksonville, County of Duval and State of Florida, described as follows, to-wit: Lot number one (1) and the west half of lot number two (2) in square number eleven (11) as the same are known and distinguished on the grounds, plans or plats of said city, condemned under the Act of Congress approved Aug. 6, 1861, late the estate of John T. and Marion H. Sanderson. JOSEPH REMINGTON,
U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Florida.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pailliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST,

In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.
OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.

An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.

Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.

Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 26, 1865.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Capt. C. B. Beach, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2d, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the government wharf, foot of Mill-street, the government vessels hereinafter named and described, viz:

The CURLEW, side-wheel, double-end ferry-boat, wooden hull; length on deck, 135 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet and 6 inches; draws light 7 feet; has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet.

This steamer was thoroughly repaired and supplied with a new boiler in 1864, and is a staunch vessel.

The VIRGINIA, a screw propeller of 364 tons, wooden hull; length, 138 feet; breadth 23 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; between decks, 6 feet 6 inches; draws light 9 feet 6 inches; has one direct-acting, low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches. Boiler and engine in good running order.

The HUNTER WOODIS, a side-wheel steamer of 213 tons, iron hull; length on deck, 133 feet; breadth, 22 feet; over all, 38 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet; draws light 4 feet; has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet. Hull and engine in good condition.

The LONG ISLAND, a side-wheel steamer of 450 tons, hull of oak and hard pine, and two bottom metaled; length on deck, 196 feet; breadth, 29 feet 9 inches; over all, 53 feet 3 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 3 inches; present draught, 4 feet 6 inches; has one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 46 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet. The engine is partially set up and all the necessary machinery to put it in running order on board.

The ALBANY, a screw propeller, 392 tons, double deck, wooden hull; length on deck, 147 feet; breadth, 24 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; between decks, 6 feet and 8 inches; iron-fastened and coppered; has one direct-acting, low-pressure engine: diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches.

The barge W. S. BISSELL, as she now lies, at Boston wharf.

Terms cash in government funds on day of sale.
R. M. NEWPORT,
Col. and Chief Quartermaster Baltimore Depot.

SALE OF HARNESS AND SADDLES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1865.

There is on hand at this depot, for sale, about 18,000 of United States harness, consisting of
143 single sets of lead horse harness,
1,144 single sets of wheel horse harness,
9,360 single sets of lead mule harness,
5,411 single sets of wheel mule harness,
500 single sets of lead horse ambulance harne
1,427 single sets of wheel-horse ambulance harness

This harness has been used in the public service, is still servicable for road and farming purposes.

Sealed proposals are invited for its purchase, in lots o 100 sets and upwards.

Proposals must plainly state what kind of harness is bid for, whether wheel or lead, mule and horse; and for ambulance harness, whether wheel or lead.

Proposals are also invited for the purchase of several thousand worn saddles of various patterns, in lots of 100 and upward. Samples of harness and saddles can be seen at the Government Mill, in this city, on application to Col. Charles H. Tompkins, Assistant Quartermaster, corner 22d and G sts.

Proposals for the purchase of this harness, &c., will be received at this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Harness," &c.

Payment, in government funds, must be made upon the acceptance of the proposal and prior to the delivery of the harness, &c.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all proposals which may be considered too low.

The sale of harness at public auction, advertised June 17, is discontinued.

The sale of wagons and mules is still going on, from day to day. Purchasers are invited to attend.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Quartermaster

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Va., at 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 3d day of August, 1865:
3 Bronze Cannon, 4-inch and 12-pound mountain howitzers.
172 Iron Cannon, 6, 12, 20, 24 and 32 pounders and 8-inch Columbiads.
4 Iron and Steel Cannon.
13 Union Repeating Guns.
10 Iron Cannon, 3½-inch and 4½-inch.
60 Shot-guns.
29 Sporting Rifles.
4,172 Shot and Shells for smooth-bore rifled guns of various calibre.

Together with a lot of brass plates for infantry accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and a lot of tools, &c.

TERMS—Cash on delivery, in United States currency.
For further information apply to the undersigned.
T. G. BAYLOR,
Captain of Ordnance, and Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Commanding Arsenal.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in this city, at 10 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1865, a large quantity of condemned hospital furniture and bedding, consisting of

217 Bedside Tables,
1,788 Tin Plates,
781 Tin Cups,
833 Wooden Buckets,
294 Leather Buckets,
182 Common Chairs,
107 Large Tin Boilers,
2 Galvanized Ovens,
1,094 Iron Beadsteads,
276 Cots,
466 Husk Mattresses,
3,488 Blankets,
1,380 Bedsacks,
900 Sheets,
5,000 Boxes,
827 Flour Barrels,
107,413 Bottles,
991 Litters,

besides stoves, cauldrons, tin pans, coffee-pots, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, and a quantity of old lead, copper and tinware.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms cash, in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A., and Medical Purveyor.

ANDREW M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will sell at auction at the rooms of BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 694 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M., the remaining assets of the estate of the late firm of Clark, Austin, Maynard & Co., of the City of New-York, consisting of notes and book accounts, of which a list and statement may be seen at the office of the auctioneers.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.
LOWELL MASON, Jr., Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 404 West 22d-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in hair-cloth, rosewood etageres, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top centre-table, quartette tables, mahogany and black-walnut hall chairs, carved oak settee in leather, oak cane-seat and back chairs, looking-glasses, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, dressing tables, commodes, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c.; china, crockery and glassware, &c.; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dye-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationery and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., at Government Warehouse No. 6, on Seventeenth, between H and I streets north, in the city of Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned clothing, consisting of infantry and cavalry coats, jackets, trowsers, shirts, frocks, drawers, vests, talmas, havelocks, sack coats, capes, hats, caps, leggings, stockings, woolen mittens, bootees, bugles, hospital tents, wall tents, common tents, Sibley tents, spades, shovels, hatchets, bed sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, flags, rubber blankets, &c.

Successful bidders must remove the stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in government funds.
D. H. RUCKER, Bvt. Major-Gen.
and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
NO. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1865.

Sealed proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York, as follows, viz.:

POTATOES—Such quantities as may be required during the month of August, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good ordinary well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of August, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels as above.

BEETS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of August, 1865, 60 pounds to the bushel as above in barrels.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The vegetables will be carefully inspected before their delivery. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1865, for the purchase of 2,300 mules, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz:
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—6 lots, 50 each.
HARRISBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 100 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—4 lots, 50 each.
WILMINGTON, Del.—2 lots, 100 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 50 each.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—6 lots, 100 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—4 lots, 50 each.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—1 lot, 100 each.

These mules will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named, respectively, for ten days prior to Aug. 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtoined at far less than their true value.

The successful bidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1865.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Mules."

Payment must be made in government funds at the time of delivery.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 7, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For regulating and grading Eighty-sixth-street from Avenue A to East River.

For building foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose parks in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.
Dated Street Department, New-York, July 27, 1865.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, CORNER WHITEHALL
AND BRIDGE STS., NEW-YORK, June 2, 1865.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS PREPARED to receive writtten proposals for the delivery of corn, oats, hay and straw, in this city and Philadelphia, Penn.

Bids should state the quantity, description or kind, price, place and time of delivery, &c.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as the office may be in funds.
S. D. BURCHARD, Capt. and A. Q. M.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—THE subscriber is prepared to receive proposals for the construction of a church for St. Michael's Parish, Geneseo. The plans and specifications may be seen at the rectory, or will be sent by express to any responsible builder. Proposals will be received until the 20th of August next. Contractors are to include the material of the old church in their proposals. CRAIG W. WADSWORTH, Chairman Building Committee.
GENESEO, July 18, 1865.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, Plaintiff, against D. H. DUNCAN, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—[U. S. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, cancelled.] To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 106 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest from the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.
Dated June 10, 1865.
VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1865.
VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
je24-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, Plaintiff, *against* D. H. DUNCAN and JOHN DOE, comprising the firm of D. H. DUNCAN & CO., Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.) 50 cent U. S. Rev. stamp cancelled.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office No. 106 Broadway, in the city of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars with interest on $5,000 thereof from May 1, 1865, and on $10,000 thereof from the 5th day of May, 1865, besides the costs of this action.
VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Dated June 9, 1865. No. 106 Broadway, N. Y.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1865. VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
je24-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. P. ASCOUGH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Robb & Ascough, No. 60 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—New-York, June 16, 1865.
je17 law6mS.* JOHN D. ASCOUGH, Administrator.

DRY GOODS

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
ARE PREPARED TO FIT OUT
STEAMSHIPS, SAILING VESSELS,
RIVER STEAMERS, YACHTS
SLEEPING COACHES, HOTELS, CHURCHES,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
with
BEST HAIR MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHEETS,
TOWELS AND NAPKINS,
CHAIR AND SOFA CUSHIONS,
DRAPERIES, LACE CURTAINS,
OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
DRUGGETS, BRUSSELS
AND VELVET CARPETS,
&c., &c., &c.

Orders in this line are solicited from all parts of the country. They will be executed promptly, and at the lowest market rates.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE cautioned against negotiating the following securities, the same having been lost or stolen.
U. S. 5-20 bond, No. 67,989, $1,000, first series, old issue.
U. S. 10-40 bond, No. 19,807, $1,000.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

$5 REWARD—NO QUESTIONS ASKED, ON return of two LADIES' CAPS, lost or stolen. Apply at No. 53 West 22d-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now in the three large warerooms, entrance No. 450 Broadway and No. 16 Crosby-st., will be sold at greatly reduced prices; 300 sets harness, several second-hand carriages.
C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

The house and farm, known as Spring Lawn, situated on the East River, at Whitestone, Queens County, L. I., three miles from Flushing, containing about 85 acres, with dwelling, barns, carriage-house greenhouse, ice-house, farm-house, &c., &c., well known as the residence of the late John Haggerty, Esq. The property can be advantageously subdivided into five or six, or more, admirable building sites; three-fourths of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Parties desirous of examining the property can procure tickets and information by applying at the office of HAGGERTY & CO., No. 279 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON River, between Hyde Park and Rhinebeck, about 90 acres; has a river front of 2,000 feet, embracing two building sites with river and mountain views; the house is of stone and brick, adapted for Winter and Summer, having furnace and double sashes; supply of water throughout for kitchen, laundry and bath-rooms; hot and cold grapery, yielding the finest of fruit from June till November. In the gardens, laid out by Mr. Downing, there is an abundance of large and small fruit; the avenues, lawn and shade trees unsurpassed; 2½ miles from a station, where all the trains and steamboats stop. The beauty of the place, fine roads and neighborhood render it a desirable residence for a gentleman of taste. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE, STATEN ISLAND, FOR SALE.—This beautiful property contains about 32 acres, mostly woodland. For the site of a mansion or a Summer hotel, or a pic-nic grove, it is unsurpassed, being easy of access from the city and having a large river front. It is admitted by all who have seen it to be one of the loveliest spots in the neighborhood of New-York. For terms, apply to A. W. WINANT, Esq., No. 329 Broadway, third story, or address J. B. SMITH, Perth Amboy, N. J.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar; large wood-shed and good well of water; with some young bearing fruit trees, and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,000 cash. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at No. 350 Pearl-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises, can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW- York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road. Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CASTLE HILL NECK, THE RESI- dence of Gouverneur M. Wilkins, containing 341 acres, situated on the East River, in the county of Westchester, and within an hour's drive of this city. This place is healthful, improved, fertile and accessible by land or water; the woodlands are fine and the grounds and views beautiful. Apply on the premises.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—156 ACRES OF EXCEL- lent farming land, located in Tompkins County, New-York, seven miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Cayuga Lake, with large dwelling-house and outbuildings. Terms reasonable, and possession given immediately, if desired. Address S. B. WHEELOCK, Jacksonville, Tompkins County, N. Y.

FOR SALE — VILLA SITES, SOUTH SIDE Staten Island, of 2½ or 5 acres, near the sea shore, and about ¾ of a mile from Eltingville Railroad depot; one of the finest locations on the island; fine view of the bay; fishing, yachting and bathing at the door; prices, $1,000 for 2½ acres, or $2,000 for the 5-acre lot. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT A BAR- gain, a new well-built house, 44 by 44, filled in with brick; beautiful location, fine views, &c.; near a depot; size of lot 1 acre; more land if wanted. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., between 9 and 11, or Main-st., Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWENTY COTTAGES, AT $1,100 to $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, $3,500 to $8,500. Also, 700 lots, beautifully located at East New-York and Ridgewood, at $150 to $350; easy payments. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE.—A SNUG DAIRY FARM OF 107 acres, with good buildings, seventy-eight miles from the city; a pleasant and desirable place will be sold; a bargain if applied for immediately, or will be exchanged for city property. Address K., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

ON MURRAY HILL—A FINE FOUR-STORY and basement brown-stone house, in superior order, with or without the elegant furniture; immediate possession. For sale at a very low price. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE THREE first-class farms or country-seats on the Great South Bay, Long Island 25 miles from the city. THOMAS WETWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FARM ON CENTREPORT BAY, L. I., 75 acres, very good house, outbuildings and orchards for sale on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENE- ment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

FIVE NEW STABLES (JUST FINISHING,) TO LET—In a good locality; room for from 3 to 6 horses each. Apply to J. S. WOODWARD, No. 39 Nassau-st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. AP- ply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 38 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY store, with dwelling, and a few acres of good land attached. Must be within 100 miles of New-York City. Address HENRY B. JOY, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

APARTMENTS WANTED—TWO OR MORE unfurnished rooms, for a small family. Address W. L. N., Box No. 157 *Times* Office, to-day, with terms, &c.

WANTED — TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED house, within 40 miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., P. W., West Point, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, child, and nurse, within one hour's ride from City Hall, by rail or boat, where there is good shade, with view of river, (if on the river,) good rooms and good board; for such accommodations, a liberal price will be paid. Address, with all particulars, Box No. 1,053 New-York Post-office.

PLEASANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS and good table, with a private family, in a house with all the modern improvements; location near Central Park; references exchanged. Address H. R. LACROIX, Yorkville Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO-PLACE.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, about three miles above the Highlands of Nevisink. Good sea or river bathing. Terms reasonable. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth Co., N. J.

AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR FROM New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad, pure mountain air, beautiful scenery, fine drives, &c. A double room will be vacant Aug. 1, in the Summit House. Also accommodations for a large family in a commodious cottage, with private table if desired.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—TWO MILES from Harlem, can be had in a Friend's family, for two or three adults or children; the locality pleasant, and easy of access to the city by boat or cars. Apply at second door from 2d-av., 124th-st., or No. 193 Front-st.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New-York. Rooms in suite and single by the day or week at moderate prices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

NOSTRAND HOUSE

Sand's Point, Long Island, on Long Island Sound, is 1½ hours' sail per steamer ARROWSMITH, leaving Peck-slip at 4 P. M., returning at 9½ A. M. Has extensive grounds and beautiful groves, fine sea air and view, splendid bathing, fishing and sailing, good drives and stable. A furnished cottage of five rooms to let. No fever and ague nor musquitoes.
B. B. NOSTRAND.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR, SCROFULA. A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should enlist public confidence. Office hours 9 to 12 A. M.
JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.,
No. 461 Broome-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CANCER.

Consult Dr. J. C. DIXON, No. 726 Broadway, New-York. Cancers removed without pain, use of knife, loss of blood, caustic or zinc burning, and without injuring the sound parts.

HOLLICK'S MEDICAL LIBRARY OF INFORMATION,

ILLUSTRATED WITH COLORED PLATES.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, a book for every person's private use.

THE MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS, a book for every young man's own private use.

THE DISEASES OF WOMEN, a book for every female's own private use.

THE MATRON'S MANUAL, a book for every married woman's private use.

A POPULAR TREASISE ON VENEREAL DISEASES, a book for the use of the afflicted.

Any one of the above books sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, $1.

Send for catalogue, if not for book.
Address T. W. STRONG, Publisher,
No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

PRIVATE SURGICAL HOSPITAL—UN- der the exclusive care of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the treatment of diseases of the pelvic viscera, hemorrhoids, fistula, stricture of the urethra, varicocele, paralysis of the bladder, calculus, diseases of the uterus and ovaria, and anticipated difficult parturition. The hospital is very central, being but three squares from Dr. D.'s residence. The rooms are spacious, and each one has an adjoining small one for an attendant; a single relative will be accommodated if desired, and the reference be satisfactory. During the past fourteen years more than 3,000 cases of surgical affections have been treated. For terms, apply to Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, or by letter, Box No. 3,121.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2359 N. Y. P. O.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated Medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

BRIGGS' CURATIVE FOR CORNS, BUN- ions, Ingrowing Nails, Tender Feet, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Piles, Broken Breast, Sore Eyes, Nose, Lips, Ears, Salt Rheum, and all flesh wounds and skin diseases. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail. Dr. J. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, No. 208 and 920 Broadway.

E. V. NORDERK'S HOTEL FOR THE SICK, AT FORT LEE.—General and nervous debility, mercurial diseases, impotency, painters' colic, paralysis, gangrene, caries and all other diseases cured permanently, without drugs or medicines.

DR. LEWIS, AN OLD AND EXPERI- ENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

LADIES DESIRING MEDICAL ADVICE will, by consulting Dr. Lewis, be certain to obtain the relief desired. Office No. 7 Beach-st., 3 doors from West Broadway, New-York.

DR. WEST'S MONTHLY TONIC—THE great female regulator—a never-failing remedy. Office No. 545 Broadway, New-York.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BE- YOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COM- PANY, No. 2 Leroy-place and No. 53 Prince-st., prints under contract, to the order of the Office of Internal Revenue, all kinds of stamped blank forms for checks, check-books, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, bills of lading, bills of sale, certificates, brokers' notes, original process, passage tickets, pawner's checks, powers of attorney, proxies, protests, warehouse receipts, weighers' returns, satisfactions of judgments, Sheriffs' returns and receipts for money or property, &c.
WM. P. COE, Treasurer,
No. 87 Cedar-st.,
will receive orders from parties desiring stamped blanks of any kind, and have them executed by the company, under the supervision of the Stamp Agent of the United States Treasury Department.

ROUND CORNER PLAYING CARDS.

ONE DOLLAR PER PACK.

All playing cards with the old style of sharp pointed corners *will split*. The newly invented round corners obviate this difficulty, and are warranted to out-wear *four packs* of the best sharp-pointed cards ever made. For sale by all fancy-goods dealers and stationers, and by the manufacturers,
SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 546 Broadway.

BAZIQUE PLAYING CARDS,

with authentic rules for playing inclosed in each pack. For sale by the manufacturers.
SAMUEL HART & CO., No 546 Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $500 will be paid by the undersigned, for the arrest and conviction of the persons that committed the HIGHWAY ROBBERY on the 25th day of July, 1865, on the McCombs Dam road, in the Town of West Farms.
DATED July 27, 1865. SAMUEL M. PURDY,
Supervisor Town West Farms.

NOTICE.—S. H. HENARIE, ALEXANDRIA, LA. —All persons having claims against him will please send statement, without delay, to us. HENRYS, SMITH & TOWNSEND, No. 113 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLANIA.............SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.............SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.............SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON.........3,204 tons.........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE.........3,204 tons.........900-horse power
EUROPE.........3,204 tons.........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.........(Nearly ready)...1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.........(Building).........Great power.
PEREIRE.........(Building).........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS.........(Building).........Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDI....FRIDAY.......Aug. 18
EUROPE.......A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY.......Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.............80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.............$112 00
Second Cabin Passage.............65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......SATURDAY.......July 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER.......WEDNESDAY.......Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY.......Aug. 5
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.

DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.— REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 29 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.

For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

BALTIMORE AND FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

The new and commodious steamer WENONAH, Capt. JOS. D. DAWES, runs regularly between the above ports once a week, leaving Baltimore, from her wharf foot of South-st., every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and Fredericksburgh, every TUESDAY MORNING.

Passengers and freight carried at low rates. Through freight promptly attended to. Merchandise from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, or elsewhere, consigned to care of steamer WENONAH, will be taken charge of immediately upon its arrival in Baltimore, charges paid and forwarded promptly, free of commissions.

Persons from the Northern States desiring to view the battle-fields of Virginia, or to look after the bodies of friends and relations, killed in the battles of the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburgh, or Spottsylvania Court-house, have a splendid opportunity of doing so by this route.

The WENONAH is provided with excellent staterooms and berth accommodations, and is in every respect a first-class boat, being new, fast and commodious.

For information, freight or passage, apply to or address
JOS. WHITE, Purser, on board, or
JOS. JAMES TAYLOR, Agent,
No. 212 West Falls-av., Baltimore, Md.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage...................$35

Freight fifteen cents per foot.

The first-class steamship
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, ———, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship EUTERPE will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 45 North River, on SATURDAY, 29th of July, at 3 P. M. Returning, will leave CHARLESTON SATURDAY, 5th of August. Passage $50. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

The first-class United States mail steamships
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SHARP, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
The AMERICA will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight 15 cents per foot. Cabin passage $40; second class, $30; steerage, $20. For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT— Regular United States Mail Line of new and first-class steamships. Passage and freights reduced.
The GRANADA,
RODNEY BAXTER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ALHAMBRA will follow on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. mail steamship GEO CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON follows SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR Citizens and Aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, JONES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Wednesday, August 2.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY WILL dispatch for NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. O. J. GRAFFAM on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at noon, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. First cabin passage, $50; second cabin passage, $30. Freight, 35 cents per foot for measurement goods. Other freight and large shipments by agreement. For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

OUTSIDE STEAMSHIP LINE FOR BOSTON.—Steamer SALON, Capt. CHICHESTER, will leave Pier No. 15, E. R., foot of Wall-st., as above, on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHEWAY, No. 52 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—EXTRA STEAMER.—The United States mail steamship H. S. HAGER, Capt. Wadsworth, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M. Has first-class passenger accommodations. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIV- erpool, and the Irish ports.
CALEDONIA.............SATURDAY, July 29.
HIBERNIA.............SATURDAY, Aug. 12.
Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865.

One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRING- FIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Ag't, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LAND- ing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUN- TAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT AND Newburgh. The steamer POMONA leaves Harrison-st. every Sunday morning at 7:30, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw Cold Spring and Cornwall.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,

BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,

From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG,

SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M. Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.

For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,

from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAIL- ROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES. Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM!!

AT
WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. STUART having kindly ceded the theatre to Mr. BARNUM for a limited period.
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾.
The grand Spectacular Pantomime
THE GREEN MONSTER;
OR,
THE WHITE KNIGHT AND GIANT WARRIOR.
SPLENDID SCENES, COSTUMES, &c.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
Previous to Pantomime,
W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer
IN HITS AT THE TIMES AND PEOPLE.
THE NICOLO BROTHERS,
TOGETHER WITH
YOUNG NICOLO, THE CHILD WONDER,
IN ASTONISHING PERILOUS FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds.
NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high.
THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY,
ZEREBY HANNUM......................"Pearl of the Sea."
ZULAMA AGRA......................"Star of the East."
ORZETA PACHA......................"The Royal Gem."
DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 50 cents.

DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8.

Lessee and Manager...............WM. WHEATLEY.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
ARRAH NA POGUE,
INDORSED BY THE PUBLIC AND THE PRESS
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY
UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 29,
AND EVERY EVENING,
after the most careful preparation, will be presented, for the
SIXTEENTH TIME IN AMERICA,
a grand spectacular drama, in three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq., entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE,
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING,
the sole right for the production of which has been purchased for New-York by Wm. Wheatley.
THE CAST ESPECIALLY SELECTED.
Mr. J. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE NORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.

The other important characters sustained by Mr. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Norton, E. B. Holmes, Chas. Peters, W. Scallan, W. Jamieson, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., W. H. Danvers, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c.

THE GRAND SCENICAL EFFECTS,
by H. Hilliard, J. Thorne, Whitham, Hilliard, Jr., and W. Wallack.
ELEGANT AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES,
by Mons. Phillippe and assistants.
PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
by S. Wallis.
MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES
by J. Johnson and assistants.
ORIGINAL MUSIC
by W. C. Levy, author of Punchinello, &c., under the baton of Harvey B. Dodworth.
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT MATINEE,
in which Miss KATE REIGNOLDS will appear in
FIVE CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, supported by W. H. Sedley Smith will appear in two pieces as Count Louis de Richelieu, in the YOUTHFUL DAYS OF RICHELIEU, and Cleopatra, with "Medley of Popular Airs," in
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Box office open throughout the day.

FALK'S BELVEDERE LION PARK,

8th-av., between 108th and 110th sts.
PROPRIETOR...............PAUL FALK.
THIS AFTERNOON—GRAND CONCERT.
The seventeenth free grand orchestral
CONCERT—CONCERT—CONCERT,
will take place, under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS,
THEODORE THOMAS.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, JULY 29, AT 4½.
A new and attractive programme will be given.

LECTURES.

THE DEVIL DESTROYED:

BY

Rev. J. M. LANDIS, M. D., in the *Secret to Happiness*, at Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, July 31, 1865. Come and hear him down the Old Serpent that is now surrounding New-York. Tickets, including book, 25 cents. To be had at the door on the evening of the lecture.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, July 31, 1865, at 8 o'clock.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
HENRY H. HUELAT, } Secretaries.
CHAS. H. HALL, }

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURIOSITY— The young champion of the world, who loves his enemies, can be heard at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, July 31, at 8 o'clock. Tickets with book 25 cents; to be had at Cooper Institute, Metropolitan Hall, 6th-av., Broadway, 708, 757, 522, 763, and 492½.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

EMPIRE GROVE.

EMPIRE GROVE.

Steamer CHICOPEE for Empire Grove, SUNDAY, July 30, foot Barclay-st., 9 A. M. Get aboard early. Fare 25 cents each way.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE BARGE ANNA, and the new barge WM. ROBERTS, just finished, with excellent accommodations; also, to let, steamboats and groves, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability.
Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 34 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.

Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL JUBILEE PRIZE song, spirited words, soul-stirring melody, and jubilant chorus.

Shout, our redemption's come,
Our nation now is free.

30 cents. Mailed, post free, on receipt of price.
W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 39 Beekman-st.
Sold by all music dealers.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS AND ME- lodeons, with improvements rendering them superior to all others. Also, pianos at bargains.
G. G. SAXE, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

S. J. CHAMBERS' FIRST-CLASS PIANOS —Warranted in every respect.
No. 739 Broadway, New-York.

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS."—PIANO, VIOLIN, GUITAR and SINGING taught at No. 645 6th-av.; terms reduced; lessons day and evening. Call from 9 to 10 A. M., or 6 to 7 P. M., or address PROFESSOR.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris;) thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANO-FORTES, ORGANS AND MELO- DEONS are being sold very low for cash, at No. 726 Broadway. CUMMINGS & JENNYS.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
NOS. 123 AND 125 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS AND NOTION DEALERS.—The undersigned being the oldest envelope manufacturers in this country, and having the amplest facilities, are always ready to supply, by the thousand or by the million, envelopes of every variety of size, pattern and color, at the lowest prices.

Samples furnished when called for.
WM. P. LYON & WITTEMORE,
No. 537 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.
Twelfth night of the talented
YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
whose success the past two week has been
UNPRECEDENTLY GREAT.
In order to make way for other novelties the management is compelled to announce this as
THE LAST NIGHT
of the popular plays,
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
AND
HANDY ANDY,
with MR. DAN BRYANT
AS
TIM O'BRIEN and HANDY ANDY,
with characteristic songs and dances.
On Monday evening, in compliance with numerous urgent requests at the box office, will be produced
Mr. Dion Boucicault's *chef d'œuvre*,
THE COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
THE BRIDE OF GARRYOWEN,
with beautiful scenery by Iherwood and a magnificent cast, including
Mr. Dan Bryant...............as.......Myles-na-Coppaleen
Mr. W. R. Floyd...............as...............Danny Mann
(His first appearance this Summer.)
Mr. John Nunan...............as...............Corregan
(His first appearance here.)
Mrs. Farren...............as...............Mrs. Oregan
(Her first appearance here.)
Box Book now open.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.

All modern languages taught and spoken.

A preparatory class connected with the institution.

Commencement first MONDAY in September.

For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 30 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

THE ROUND-HILL SCHOOL,

AT
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, *in one of the most beautiful and healthful locations in the country.* Circulars, containing course of study, terms, &c., sent on application to either of the Principals. JOSIAH CLARKE, JAMES F. SPALDING.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253 Madison avenue, corner 40th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"Under Mr. HAZELTINE's superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"*Irenæus,*" *N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

REFERENCES:

Bishop Potter, Hon. Mr. Fillmore, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. W. Hunt, Maj.-Gen. Dix, Hon. Erastus Corning, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Rev. Dr. Dix, Prof. Horsford, Henry Smythe, Esq., Edwin Hoyt, Esq., Hon. D. S. Dickinson.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

Nos. 86, 88, 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

This English and French boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, September 18th.
Address CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, MAPLE- wood, Pittsfield, Mass., will commence its fifth academic year Sept. 21, 1865.

The excellence and permanence of its corps of instruction, its superior facilities for physical culture, and the beauty and salubrity of its location, are widely known.

For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR. Principal.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE — WHITE Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.—Rev. R. W. HARRIS, D. D., and R. CHANNING MOORE, Jr., A. M., Principals. The Fall term of this select boarding school for boys will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars address either of the principals.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHELBORNE FALLS, MASS.—An old school and a prosperous one. Boys fitted for college or for business. Number of pupils last year 90. The Principal may be seen in the city for one week, at No. 28 3d-st., near 2d-av.
E. J. AVERY, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

LAST DAY OF THE HALF PRICES, MONDAY, July 31. Full scholarship, including Penmanship, Book-keeping and Arithmetic; regular charge $50, now $25. Book-keping $25, now $15. Writing lessons, unlimited, $20, now $10. GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, September 21. Address, previous to the 15th of September, Quogue, Long Island.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, under the care of Misses Harrison and Ranney in the Day Department, and Mrs. Newton in the Boarding Department, will reopen Sept. 13. Address as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FEMALE DEPARTMENT, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President; Miss MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal. The Fall and Winter session will commence Sept. 4. For particulars, address the Principal.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. For circulars, address C. H. GARDNER, Box No. 616 Springfield, Mass., until Aug. 15.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL— White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 24 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

A YOUNG LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teach, wishes an engagement as governess; her testimonials are unexceptionable and expectations as to salary moderate. Address Miss E. B. E., Care Rev. R. Hoyt, 54th-st., near 2d-av.

A GRADUATE, A SUCCESSFUL TEACH- er, and for several years principal, desires the charge of an academy or the classical department of a good institution. Address INSTRUCTOR, Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTED — THROUGHOUT the country for supplying schools and academies with principals and assistants. N. B.—Address all applications for teachers to the "National Teachers' Institute," No. 486 Broadway, New-York."

SCHOOL WANTED.—A CLERGYMAN, WHO has been teaching ten years, would purchase or lease an established boarding or day-school. Address BLYTHE, Station D, New-York.

DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT VAN'S, NO. 154 Chatham-st.; few words, but business can be done there correctly. Don't forget the No.—154. Call and try VAN. MILLER is on hand also.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Election of Elisha Kingsland as Chief-Engineer.

The Comptroller to Deposit $50,000 with the City Chamberlain for the Department.

Six Bell-Ringers Dismissed and Two Transferred.

Two New Engine Companies to be at Once Organized on a Paid Footing.

The Entire Department to be Reorganized as Speedily as Possible.

The regular afternoon session of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners took place yesterday.

It was resolved by the board to organize at a once new engine company, on the paid system, to take possession of the house of Engine Company No. 1, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Committee on Bell-ringers made a report, in which they recommended that six bell-ringers be discharged, and two transferred from their present locations to others. The names of those discharged are as follows:

Thos. McCauley, Post-office tower.
Philip McCaffrey, Jefferson Market towor.
Enoch Smith, Washington Market tower.
A. D. Renton, Twenty-second-street tower.
Andrew Kelly, Twenty-second-street tower.
Patrick Fagin, Twenty-second-street tower.

To take effect Aug. 1. CHAS. PARKES is transferred from Washington Market to Jefferson Market; ISAAC FERGUSON transferred from Washington Market to the Post-office.

The following resolution was then moved and adopted:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be requested to deposit with the City Chamberlain the sum of $50,000, on account of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

The following resolution was then offered and passed by an unanimous vote:

Resolved, That this board will, as soon as the necessary alterations can be made to such steam fire engines and such other apparatus as the department may require, proceed to organize steam fire engine companies and truck companies, to be placed in such locations as may hereafter be designated by this Board. The apparatus to be drawn by horses, and the officers and members of said companies to be appointed by this Board.

The board then proceeded to ballot for a Chief-Engineer, with the following result:

First Ballot—West, 2; Purley, 1; Leverich, 1.
Second Ballot—West, 1; Purley, 2; Kingsland, 1.
Third Ballot—Kingsland, 3; West, 1.

Mr. ELISHA KINGSLAND was thereupon declared duly elected Chief-Engineer of the Metropolitan Fire Department of the City of New-York. The clerk was desired to communicate the fact of his election to Mr. KINGSLAND. The following notice was last evening forwarded by Mr. GILDERSLEVE:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD METROPOLITAN FIRE
DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

Elisha Kingsland, Esq.:

SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that at a meeting of this board, held this day, you were elected Chief-Engineer of the Metropolitan Fire Department, to take office on the 1st of August, 1865. The commissioners will be at their office to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M., and will be pleased to receive from you your acceptance or non-acceptance of the appointment.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE.

The board intend having daily consultations with Mr. KINGSLAND, regarding the speedy reorganization of the department, and the new Chief, who, it is understood, will accept the appointment tendered him by the board, will assume the control next Tuesday.

The selection of the officers and men for the company to take charge of the new steamer, "Metropolitan No. 1," was referred to Messrs. ENGS and BROWN. The Company to be stationed in the Exempt Engine House, City Hall-place.

The selection of the officers and men for the new engine company, to take possession of Engine House No. 1, was referred to Messrs. BOOTH and PINCKNEY.

After some unimportant routine business, the board adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

No Epidemic or Contagious Diseases—The Rate of Mortality Lower than Last Year.

The following correspondence will have a tendency to allay any unnecessary fears which may be entertained in regard to the health of the city:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CITY HALL SQUARE, (Chatham-street,)
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

Cyrus Ramsay, M. D., Registrar of Records and Statistics:

DEAR SIR: Many rumors are floating about the city, which have been brought to my notice, that epidemic and contagious diseases are rife in this community. In view of the favorable reports made by you of the weekly mortality of the city, I cannot but consider these rumors unfounded. However, to satisfy myself and the public, I would request you to examine the records of your bureau and report to me the facts, and also how the mortality from the most prevalent and fatal diseases during the last two months corresponds with the same period of 1864. Very respectfully &c.,

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF RECORDS AND STATISTICS,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

F. I. A. Boole, Esq., City Inspector.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 25th inst. is received. You inform me that rumors have been brought to your notice of epidemic and contagious diseases being rife in the city, and request me to examine the records of this bureau and inform you of the facts, and also how the mortality from the most prevalent and fatal diseases during the last two months corresponds with the same period of 1864. In reply, I would most respectfully inform you that I have made a careful examination of the death record for the period indicated in your note, and find nothing to justify the rumors referred to.

Cases have been returned to this office purporting to be of the character you refer to, and had no notice been taken of them, or investigation made, the publication of such false returns would have added to the "rumors." For example, a certificate of death was presented (now on file,) the cause of death represented as being "spotted fever." The age caused suspicion, it being an infant but a few days old. An investigation proved the case to have been erysipelas. Another case was an adult female, who died of puerperal fever (reported as spotted fever.) The attending physician acknowledged his error, and was anxious to correct it. The family of the deceased gave indubitable testimony of its being child-bed fever. What the motive, for such perversions of the truth are, I am unable to state. In addition to the information contained in the records, &c., I visit all portions of the city during the week, in the capacity of a practicing physician, and never let any opportunity escape whereby I may obtain information in regard to the public health.

That some persons die suddenly from very severe attacks of some form of fever or other disease is true in all communities, and ever will be the case. I append a table showing the deaths from zymotic diseases during the months of June and July, 1864 and 1865. This table shows clearly that, with the exception of diseases always prevalent at this season of the year, such as cholera morbus and cholera infantum, the health of the city this year is much better than last year. Typhus and typhoid fevers have declined each week. There are few cases reported as cholera, the same as they are reported every year. In one week in 1864, ending June 15, eight deaths were reported as being by it. The great probability is, and I have myself no doubt, that they were only aggravated cases of cholera morbus. There is no epidemic of cholera in the city, nor nothing to indicate that there will be.

Small-pox is largely on the decline. Cholera infantum is a little higher in 1865, but less than in some former years. This is one of the maladies that fluctuates with atmospheric vicissitndes and care.

The mortality in the public institutions is a little greater than usual, arising probably from an increase of destitution.

The sudden changes of the weather, and the great heat this season, have undoubtedly aggravated all diseases incident to this time of the year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D.,
Registrar of Records and Statistics, &c.

	Typhus Fever.		Typhoid Fever		Dysentery....		Cholera......		Chol'a Morb's.		Chol'ra Inft'm		Small-pox....	
	'64	'65	'64	'65	'64	'65	'64	65	64	65	'64	'65	64	65
June.														
First week...	16	14	9	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	23
Second week.	18	10	17	16	5	3	..	..	2	..	6	4	5	16
Third week..	7	8	10	3	5	9	..	..	..	..	15	16	4	11
Fourth week.	24	11	9	9	12	6	..	..	2	2	12	34	6	14
July.														
First week...	18	10	11	4	9	16	..	..	3	2	58	155	10	3
Second week.	14	3	14	1	11	20	1	2	7	7	57	148	4	6
Third week..	14	7	15	3	10	25	4	..	7	10	108	113	11	6
Fourth week.	6	..	6	1	17	16	..	..	4	6	101	116	5	3
Total........	117	63	91	42	71	96	1	6	25	27	359	591	52	82

"The Great Lakes, or Inland Seas of America," embracing a description of Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior; with the commerce of the lakes, trip through the lakes, etc.; giving an account of the cites, towns, and places of resort, with map and illustrations, forming a complete guide for tourists visiting the upper lakes for health and pleasure, is published by J. DUSTERNELL, and for sale by C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-street, and booksellers generally.

The Travelers' Club.

LECTURE BY CAPT. PARKER SNOW ON ADVENTURES IN ARCTIC AND ANTARTIC AMERICA.

Capt. PARKER SNOW, whose name is well known in connection with the expedition sent out from England by Lady FRANKLIN in search of her husband, the renowned navigator, Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and his crew, and also by his published works regarding explorations in the Antartic Ocean, lectured, by invitation, before the Travelers' Club, at their rooms, corner West Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening. A very respectable audience was present, including many ladies.

Having been introduced by EDWARD E. DUNBAR, Esq., President of the club, Capt. SNOW said that he had had thirty-five years of an adventurer's life, and his only object in appearing before his hearers was to enable them to beguile away an hour in listening to his reminiscences of adventure in far-off Northern and Southern regions. Fifteen years ago he lived in New-York. He heard that Lady FRANKLIN was about to fit out an expedition to go in search of her missing husband, and he volunteered his services to accompany it. His hearers would all recollect that in 1845 Sir JOHN FRANKLIN commanded an expedition sent out by the English Government to discover a North-west passage. When that expedition was mooted, the speaker applied to the British Admiralty for an appointment as a member of the crew, although at that time he held an officer's position in the merchant service. Word came back to him that the two vessels that were to form the expedition could be manned altogether by officers if the Admiralty so chose, so great had been the number of applications for position, and he, along with many others, was refused what he at that time so much coveted. The vessels started and as all were aware were lost. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to America for the earnestness she had displayed in sending out an expedition to search for the missing navigators, and mentioned the names of Dr. KANE and Mr. GRINNELL in terms of high praise. He then referred to the sailing of Lady FRANKLIN'S expedition, and described the course taken by it on the voyage to the Arctic Ocean. It took a circuitous route by the coast of Greenland, and going round on the eastern side of Baffin's Bay it came to land, where were first discovered a trace of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party. This was a small piece of rope which, from its peculiar manufacture, was known to have come from the naval dock yard in Woolwich. The searching navigators surmized that by following this course, and approaching the magnetic pole the missing voyagers or their remains might be found. This idea he had conceived while in New-York in 1850, and his plans bearing upon it were submitted to the Admiralty, but overruled, when the first expedition sailed from England. Subsequent events proved that his surmise was correct, and had the Admiralty acted on his plans, success would have attended the efforts of those searching navigators. Coming to a large inlet, the party, of which the speaker was the second in command, found that their course was altogether impeded by immense masses of ice, which extended clear across it. The speaker asked permission to make his way through this ice in a small boat, with a select crew, but was not allowed the privilege. Subsequently the ice cleared away partially, and the expedition proceeded on its course. One day, when working through the floating masses, the party discovered coming toward them a vessel bearing at her masthead the glorious Stars and Stripes. This proved to be Dr. KANE'S exploring ship, the *Advance*, which, in a short time afterward was boarded by the speaker's party, who until then knew nothing of the expedition which had been fitted out from America. The speaker then described most graphically the scenes which occurred when the officers and men of these two expeditions, both on the same errand of mercy and humanity, were brought together. Dr. KANE had found the relics of the FRANKLIN expedition, and had immortalized his name and embalmed his memory in the hearts of all men who were lovers of their race. The Captain proceeded to give the particulars of KANE'S expedition, which were the same as have been already widely published in the press and in Dr. KANE'S own works. He also alluded to the voyages which had been previously made in the Arctic Ocean by Sir FRANCIS MCCLINTOCK, awarding to that commander the praise of being a skillful navigator. A document written in 1847, and found under a heap of stones in the Esquimaux country, evinced the fact that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN had died a natural death on board his ship that year and had been buried by his crew. His crew had evidently perished in consequence of hunger and cold, having been blocked in by the ice. The lecturer concluded by saying that the journals kept by Sir JOHN would prove of invaluable use to the scientific world, and that if England did not set on foot measures to recover these documents, very shortly, America assuredly would.

Capt. SNOW then proceeded to speak of his adventures, four years after his Arctic voyage, in Patagonia and on the island of Terra del Fuego, whither he had been sent out in command of an expedition to search for a party of missing missionaries, who were supposed to have been destroyed by the Fuegans or Patagonians. He discovered that they had been destroyed and so reported to his government. The whole lecture was interspersed throughout with most interesting narrative, and at its close was loudly applauded. A vote of thanks was subsequently tendered the lecturer. Before leaving, the audience inspected with great interest a small cabinet of relics of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S expedition, which the Captain brought from the Arctic Ocean, and the peculiarities of which he fully explained after the close of his lecture.

Base Ball.

KEYSTONE VS. STAR.

The match between these clubs yesterday, which was played on the Capitoline Grounds, Bedford, resulted in the success of the Star nine, by a score of 37 to 34, in a game occupying over three hour and a half, it being an uninteresting match, as far as the display of fielding was concerned, and one not quite as creditable to the victors as it might have been. In the last innings the contest was rather exciting—a brilliant rally for the lead, made by the Keystones, very nearly resulting successfully for their side. The wild throwing of the Stars was about as bad a display of the kind as we have seen this season, and the Keystones followed suit to a certain extent. In other respects the contest was not so bad, the batting in some of the innings being very good. Neither party, however, played up to their mark, the Keystones being tired out and entirely out of trim for play, while the Stars threw away all the advantages of good stops by their wild throws. No less than 40 wild throws were made in this match, of which the Stars are chargeable with 27. The umpire impartially discharged his duties throughout; and at the close of the game the Keystones were hospitably entertained. To-day at noon they play the Atlantics; and at 4 P. M. take the cars for Coney Island, there to partake of a grand supper at the Ocean Hotel.

STAR.	H. L.	Runs.	KEYSTONE.	H. L.	Runs.
Waddell, 1st b...	3	5	Mulholland, 1st b	4	3
Mitchell, r. f....	0	7	Cope, p..........	2	5
Sullivan, p.......	4	4	Dick, 3d b.......	3	4
Worth, c. f......	2	5	Woods, s. s......	3	4
Macdiarmied 2d b	3	4	Wallace, 2d b....	3	4
Flanders, s. s...	5	2	Malone, c........	3	3
Norton, c........	4	3	Deal, c. f.......	2	4
Manley, 3d b.....	3	3	Brown, r. f......	3	3
Thompson, l. f...	3	4	Cuthbert, l. f...	3	4
Total........	27	37	Total........	27	34

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Star............	1	7	2	2	3	7	6	0	9—37
Keystone.........	3	2	1	6	4	1	4	5	9—34

Umpire—Mr. THEODORE BOMEISLER, of the Eureka Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MACDIARMIED and LYNCH.
Time of game—3 hours and 30 minutes.
Fly-catches—Star, 9; Keystone, 10.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. CURTIN arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel early yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon for Saratoga, where he will remain for about a fortnight. The gubernatorial duties, during his absence, devolve upon the Secretary of State, Hon. Eli Slifer.

W. P. Dole, Washington; W. A. Kirkland, U. S. Navy; Mrs. M. H. Bennett, the distinguished authoress, formerly Miss Martha Harris Butts, of Norfolk, Va.; and Dr. D. Jayne and wife, Piladelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. R. Saxton, Brevet Gen. C. A. Whittier, Col. Wm. S. Franklin, Maj. Alex. Moore, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Page, U. S. Army; E. M. Mack, U. S. Navy, and C. E. Berry, Lyons, France, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. R. Ingalls, U. S. Army, and P. S. Peltz, U. S. Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Candi, James S. Thornton, and Paymaster S. M. Scovell, U. S. Navy, Louis A. Godey and wife, Philadelphia, and M. D. Defrees and daughter, Washington, are at the Astor House.

Capt. W. Ware, Royal Navy, England; Ward McAllister, Newport, and Col. Jos. H. Williss, Vicksburgh, are at the New-York Hotel.

A. E. Douglas, Dresden, Saxony, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

AWARDING CONTRACTS THROUGH FAVORITISM.—The Special Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors have for some time past been engaged in the investigation of charges made by the flour and grocery firm of S. and J. C. BURLING, against the Superintendents of the Poor, alleging that they were the lowest bidders on the 15th inst. for supplying said goods to the almshouse, and that they have been unfairly deprived of the contract for supplying said goods, namely: 3,170 barrels of flour, by the said Superintendents. The contract was awarded to Mr. JAMES CORBOY, notwithstanding that his bids were higher than those of the BURLINGS. Several witnesses have been examined.

Mr. Stephen N. Stilwell testified to reading off the bids, but did not recollect the figures, and the original proposals being missing, his evidence was suspended. After the bids had been read, a member of the board moved that, as the Messrs. Burling were the lowest bidders, the contract be awarded to them. Another member moved that the contract be awarded to Mr. Carboy, which motion was adopted by a vote of 3 to 2.

Artemus D. Wilson testified that he took a memorandum when the bids were read, and understood from that that Messrs. Lohman & Denton were the lowest bidders. Witness subsequently corrected himself, and thought it possible that he might have transferred the figures of the Burling's under the names of Lohman & Denton.

Gilbert Hicks, the storekeeper of the almshouse, testified that he saw the aggregate amounts on the memorandum kept by the clerk, and was positive that Mr. Burling's figures were the lowest. The clerk, Mr. Urell, agreed with him about that.

Mr. James T. Urell, the clerk, was sworn, but as the original memorandum was not to be had at the time, his examination was suspended until Monday next, until which time the committee adjourned.

THE OPENING OF GRAND-STREET.—Hon. Judge LOTT rendered the following decision at the recent special term of the Supreme Court in relation to the opening of Grand-street, in the Eastern District, which will be found of interest to property holders in that section, one of the most prominent of whom is Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISH:

"Motion made to confirm the report denied and report referred back to the assessors for review and correction. It is a general rule in the opening of new streets that the land on each side should pay the expenses thereof, and in such a manner that each lot or parcel of land will pay one half of the expense of the street immediately in front of it, &c. This rule is, however, as stated by Judge BRONSON, not one of universal application, and I am of the opinion that the assessors properly departed therefrom, so far as related to the amounts of the awards for building; but I see no sufficiet reason for making an exception in reference to the awards for the lands taken exclusive of the improvemets, or at least to the extent they have. The report appears to me to be particularly exceptionable in reference to the assessment on land between Bushwick-avenue and Waterbury-street, or line of MARTIN KALBFLEISCH'S land as shown on the map. I do not see any ground for the position urged in support of the report that because the ownership of a great portion of that land is entirely wiped out, leaving any residue of property remaining whereon to lay any assessment, the land on the sides of the street is liable thereto. I must assume on this motion that the extended district of assessment was proper and legally defined, and that the Assessors were authorized to assess lands in any part thereof, if benefited. The objection in that respect is overruled."

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA.—Policeman RILEY yesterday arrested the Captain of a Norwegian bark, lying at Ford's Dock, named the *Orwega*, on the charge of brutally beating the stewardess on a recent voyage. As alleged, the woman, whose name is CAROLINE LOCKWOOD, was *enceinte*, and her injuries were of such a character as to cause the premature birth of a child, whereby her life was endangered. The accused, named CHARLES F. MUSAUS, was brought before Justice BUCKLEY and was about being arraigned for a hearing when United States Deputy-Marshal HIGGINS made his appearance and, without much ceremony, gallanted the Captain before the United States Commissioner. Upon the affidavit made by the woman he was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 to await examination. The stewardess, who is a married woman, alleges that he struck her across the stomach on several occasions with preserve cans. Her husband was also employed on board the vessel. They are all natives of Norway.

THE FURMAN-STREET CALAMITY.—The Coroner's investigation into the circumstances of the recent disaster at Nos. 93 and 95 Furman-street, on which occasion three men lost their lives, has been postponed until Monday next. The body of MARTIN is still under the ruins. His wheelbarrow has been dug out, but no sight of the remains has yet been obtained, although workmen have been engaged in hauling out the dirt, under the superintendence of Constable COLGAN, since Wednesday morning. The families of the deceased are in very needy circumstances, and subscriptions have been started, by several philanthropic citizens, in order to supply them with sufficient money to at least supply their present wants.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY.—A watchman employed by VAN HOOSEN & Co., of the Merchant's Police, who was detailed to take charge of the bark *Elba*, lying at the foot of Commercial-street, has been missing since Tuesday night last. A body was found in Atlantic Dock Basin on Thursday, which has since been identified as the missing watchman. An examination of his person proved that his skull was broken, and appeared as if caused by a blow with some blunt instrument. It is believed that he was murdered by some river thieves who may have boarded the vessel in search of plunder. Nothing, however, was missing from the bark. The Coroner has taken charge of the remains.

FIRE.—A building occupied as a junk-shop, by DANIEL HAYS, on the corner of King and Conover streets, was found to be on fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and damaged to the extent of $200. Two frame buildings on either side, respectively occupied by JOHN GRUMMIN and FREDERICK FERNHEIM, were damaged to the extent of about $100 each, insured in the Germania and New-Amsterdam Companies.

OVERBOARD.—GUITANI FRUNKET, a musician connected with a band about boarding an excursion-boat at the foot of Fulton-street, yesterday morning, fell overboard. He was rescued, after some trouble, but lost his instrument, which he considers worth $200. Mr. FRUNKET proceeded to his home in Canton-street, near Flushing-avenue.

Williamsburgh.

FUNERAL OF MR. JOHN HUTCHINS.—The funeral of Mr. JOHN HUTCHINS, who died of heart disease, at his residence in South Second-street, E. D., on Monday night last, took place yesterday afternoon, from the South-second-street M. E. Church. The Rev. Mr. COLLINS delivered the funeral address. There was a large attendance of the Masonic Order, Hyatt Lodge, No. 205, of which deceased was a member, attended in a body. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens. Mr. HUTCHINS was born in Westchester County, New-York, in 1783, and was consequently in his 84th year. He located in this city over thirty years ago, and has been a prominent member of the Methodist Church for fifty years. In his youth he was acquainted with JOHN FITCH, with whom, Mr. HUTCHINS always maintained, originated the idea of constructing a steamboat, and in the year 1796 he (Mr. H.) steered the first boat built by Mr. FITCH, on what was then known as "Collect Pond," a sheet of water situated where the New-York Tombs are now located. Mr. HUTCHINS was also said to be the oldest Freemason in the United States.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A married woman named CAROLL, residing in South First-street, near Tenth, E. D., last evening attempted self-destruction by cutting her throat with a razor. She was prevented by her husband, but not until she inflicted a wound of an inch and a-half in her throat. The wound is not considered mortal. Dr. LARKIN attended her. The only cause assigned for the rash act is, that a woman who lives in the same house with her had threatened to take her before Judge DAILEY to settle a quarrel which they had.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a man named RICHARD O'BRIEN, while under the influence of liquor jumped into the river at the Paterson Dock, Jersey City, with a view of drowning himself. A private watchman gave the alarm and O'BRIEN was rescued much exhausted. He was conveyed to the Station-house, and is still under the care of a physician.

MOSQUITO RAID.—The mosquitos made their appearance, for the first time this season, in Jersey City and Hoboken on Thursday evening. They were about six weeks later than usual, number one in size, and as savage as any long-billed insect ever was.

PEACHES.—Yesterday morning and the morning before, twenty-six car loads of Delaware peaches arrived at Jersey City. The peach crop is very abundant this season.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS CLOSED.—The public schools of Jersey City are closed until September.

New-Jersey Democrats.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, July 27, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day an article about New-Jersey Democrats. Now, while all you say therein is perfectly true, I wish to inform you and the readers of your valuable journal that the people of New-Jersey are not all Copperheads. While in former times the two parties were very nearly balanced, with a slight preponderance in favor of the Republicans, yet at the last gubernatorial election the Democrats carried the State by a very large majority, and have held the State ever since. Now the cause of all this is, not that many people have changed their minds for the worse, for these would be more than balanced by those whose views have been changed in the opposite direction, but that so many voters of the State have been fighting the rebellion, this being, in the opinion of our Copperhead Legislature, a sufficient cause for disfranchising them. But now "all the boys are coming home," and as one of our returning regiments informed Gov. PARKER, there is "not a Copperhead among them."

Next Fall you will see MARCUS WARD, who has given his whole time since the beginning of the war to the soldiers and their families, elected Governor, and in the Winter the amendment passed by our Legislature; and if the Copperheads can stand that they must have more vitality than the Hartlepool frog.

JERSEY BLUE.

Evening Exchange.

$105,000 Am. Gold....	145¾	600 Mich. S. & N. I.......		67¼
70,000 do......	145⅞	200 do...........	s3	67½
300 N. Y. Cen. R......	95½	100 do............		67¼
200 Erie Railway......	98¼	100 do...........	b3	67¾
400 do...........	98	800 Cleve. & Pitts....	b3	72½
200 do...........	97¾	200 do............		72⅝
500 do...........	97⅝	200 do............		72¾
100 Hud. Riv. R........	113⅜	100 Chic. & R. I.......	b3	108¾
600 Reading R........	107	500 Chi. & N. W. Pr.....		62⅝
100 Canton Co........	40	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C....		98⅝
200 do........ b3	40	100 Quick. Min. Co....	s3	57
100 Cum. Coal Co......	42⅝			

"THE PUNCH OF AMERICA."

NO. 5 READY THIS DAY.

MRS. GRUNDY.

AN ILLUSTRATED HUMOROUS AND SATIRICAL
WEEKLY PAPER,
UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

In the Literary and Artistic Departments, MRS. GRUNDY will be supported by the highest order of talent in America; while the Publishers will spare neither trouble nor expense to render the mechanical execution of the paper far superior to that of any previous publication in this country.

"Vigorous, brilliant and effective."
"Such a paper is needed, and will become a power in the country."

Price FIFTEEN CENTS a number.
Subscriptions SEVEN DOLLARS a year.

Address MRS. GRUNDY,
NO. 132 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

Crops in the West.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The growing crops through Central and Northern Ohio, at least along the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, do not wear a very encouraging appearance. Wheat has been harvested. We hear less complaint of its failure than in the southern portion of the State. Still it is not an average crop there. Oats promise well, and previous to the late heavy rain stood well. Corn, though rich in color and thrifty in growth, is very backward, and the weather so far in July has not been such as to encourage the hope of a fair crop. It is small, unequal, and will require a good deal of hot weather and a late Fall to bring it to maturity. Hay is everywhere abundant. The only difficulty is to secure it in good condition. There has been so much rain, and so frequent, that very little has been yet cut and put away without a soaking. It was selling last week, in many places on the Reserve, as low as $5 per ton. Potatoes will be plentiful, if the rot does not destroy them. Away from the immediate lake shore country, there will be very little fruit—no peaches, and but few apples. In a ride of a hundred miles, we did not see a dozen of trees that would yield an average crop, and most of them are without any fruit. Grapes will be light, and those that have set are from second blossoming, the first having been cut off by the frosts. Incidentally we may remark, that the farmers hold on to their wool. The Eastern agents have found few wool growers inclined to accept their offers. The highest prices yet paid have been 52 cents and 55 cents per pound. The farmers are looking for 75 cents, and being rather "forehanded" in money matters, will not sell short of that figure, unless thoroughly convinced that there will be no rise before the clip of 1866 is ready for market.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 28.

FLOUR steady; sales of superfine at $6 75, and of fresh ground extra family at $8 50@$9. WHEAT buoyant and 10c.@20c. higher; sales of Kentucky Whitr at $2 30 and Delaware Red at $2 10; holders ask $2 20@$2 25 for old red Maryland. CORN firm; sales of yellow at 99c.@$1. OATS steady and advanced; sales of old at 65c. and new at 53c. WHISKY firm at $2 20. PETROLEUM firm at 32c.@33½c. for crude; 51½c.@52c. for refined in bond, and 69c.@72c. for free.

BUFFALO, Friday, July 28.

FLOUR firm but quiet; stocks higher. WHEAT active, at $1 40 for No. 1 Chicago and Milwaukie Spring. CORN 5c. better; sales of Mixed at 78c., and holders asking 80c. at the close. OATS 1c.@3c. better; sales at 54c.@56c. BARLEY and RYE nominal. WHISKY—Sales at $2 10. CANAL FREIGHTS—To New-York, Wheat, 14½c.; Corn, 12½c.; Oats, 8c.

[Advertisement.]

"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"—PLANTATION BITTERS.

Hold fast to that which is good.
Never be without PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.
"*Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.*"
Thrice armed against Disease is he who always has a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS in the house.
"*Prevention is better than cure.*"
PLANTATION BITTERS will prevent and cure Dyspepsia, Vertigo, Headache, Heartburn, and all gloomy, despondent and unhappy feelings. Relief in five minutes.
"*In time of peace prepare for war.*"
When you are well, or feel the first unpleasant indications of approaching sickness, take PLANTATION BITTERS. They are a sure preventive and cure of Stomachic and Biliary derangements.

[Advertisement.]

MOSQUITO NETS and
PATENT PORTABLE CANOPIES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Pennsylvania........	July 29	New-York..........	Liverpool.
Hansa..............	July 29	New-York..........	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n..	July 29	New-York..........	Liverpool.
Africa..............	Aug. 2	Boston............	Liverpool.
Kangaroo...........	Aug. 2	New-York..........	Liverpool.
Helvetia............	Aug. 5	New-York..........	Liverpool.
Teutonia...........	Aug. 5	New-York..........	South'ton.
FROM EUROPE.			
Hibernian..........	July 20	Liverpool........	Quebec.
Asia................	July 22	Liverpool........	Boston.
Cuba...............	July 29	Liverpool........	New-York.

Havana, New-Orleans and Panama.

Monterey...........	July 29	New-York....	New-Orleans.
Ocean Queen.......	Aug. 1	New-York....	California.
Vera Cruz.........	Aug. 1	New-York....	Vera Cruz.
Eagle..............	Aug. 10	New-York....	Havana.
Corsica............	Aug. 12	New-York....	Nassau, N. P.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Hansa*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.; via Queenstown, per steamer *City of Washington*, at the same hour.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at..........	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails.	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island..................	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River............	4 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad..........	3 P. M.
North Mails....................	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.................	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at........	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans—E. G. Wheeler, U. S. N., C. W. Clapp, U. S. N., W. A. Kirkland, U. S. N., Jno. Bradner, Mrs. E. Olser, A. F. Cochran, S. Sumner and wife, Miss J. Sumner, Master W. Sumner, A. S. Blake, W. H. Edgar, R. Sargent, Thomas A. Ogden, J. C. Minor and wife, Mrs. E. H. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Miss Clara Wheeler, J. Torm, Lewis Matchett, A. McGrany, A. Bartlett, P. Flagherty and wife, M. O'Donnell, Wm. Robinson, Chas. McCarty, W. Brown, Thos. Craig, M. Finn and wife.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau—Mr. and Mrs. Dufour and child, Rev. T. C. Hutchison, Thos. A. R. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Jack, S. P. Saunders, A. R. Clifford, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey and 2 children, A. B. Hepburn, C. J. Marshall, D. A. Price, Mrs. O. M. Baxter, Miss M. Maura, Miss L. Johnson, Miss E. Johnson, H. E. Johnson, John Saunders, Miss M. J. Saunders, and 3 deck passengers.—Total, 26.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 53 | Sun sets....... 7 19 | Moon sets...10 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 31 | Gov. Island.12 20 | Hell Gate... 1 42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Caledonia, (Br.,) Verner, Glasgow, J. Macdonald & Co.; Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Haze Pennington, New-Orleans, C. H. Fosdick.

Steamer Louisa Moore, Wood, Newbern, Murray & Nephew.

Ship Underwriter, Sears, St. John, N. B., Chas. Carow.

Barks Helena, (Br.,) Theray, Cape Town, Boyd & Hincken; Winslow, Nichols, Cow Bay, Miller & Houghton; E. Wright, Jr., Linekin, Cow Bay, C. Carow.

Brigs Jane, (Br.,) McClellan, Lingan, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Esquimaux, (Br.,) Affleck, Halifax, McColl & Frith; Isabella Thompson, (Br.,) Stephens, Kingston, Jam., J. L. Overton; Queen of the South, Havens, Demerara, Jos. Eneas; Dolphin, (Br.,) Davis, Harbor Grace, N. F., M. E. Green & Currie; Miranda, (Br.,) McGinness, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; Ocean Wave, Burton, Philadelphia, H. W. Loud & Co.; Thomas Owen, Butterfield, Nuevitas, Thompson & Hunter; Resolute, Pederson, Ponce, Waydell & Co.

Schooners Wm. Crawford, Haskell, Boston, T. M. Mayhew & Co.; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Witch Queen, Hoyt, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Lavinia Bell, Bayles, Port Jefferson, Pierson & Collins; Enoch Pratt, Baker, Lingan, G. N. Stranahan; Flying Scud, McNamara, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Blackstone, Allen, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans 5 ds. and 20 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. July 26, 6 P. M., lat. 33 45, lon. 76 10, fell in with U. S. steam transport Blackstone, from New-Orleans 19th inst., partially disabled; had three boilers leaking; was steering for Hampton Roads. Took from her her passengers.

U. S. supply steamer Newbern, Robert Y. Holly commanding, New-Orleans 14th inst., via Key West, Pensacola and Charleston, S. C. July 25, signalized U. S. steamship Malvern, standing to southward.

U. S. steam transport Gen. Meigs, Watson, City Point 42 hours, with 100 men of the 6th Conn. Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Daniel Klein commanding, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Eastern State, Burnham, City Point 36 hours, with 300 men of the 6th Conn. Regiment, Capt. Attwater commanding, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steamship Cactus, Acting Ensign J. H. Delano, Washington 52 hours; is bound to Boston.

U. S. steamer Rhode Island, Trenchard, Cape Haytien July 21. Is anchored in the Lower Quarantine.

Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, Nassau July 24, at 12:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Guiding Star, Berry, New-Orleans 5 ds. and 90 minutes, with mdse. and passengers to James A. Raynor.

Steamship Oriental, Gibbs, City Point 36 hours, with the 7th Regiment Conn. Vols., to U. S. Assistant Quartermasterter.

Steamship John Gibson, Kelley, Washington 43 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co

Ship E. Hamilton, White, Havana 18 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. Atkins & Co.

Bark N. M. Havens, (of Portland,) Havens, Cienfuegos 10 ds., with sugar, etc., to master.

Brig Beaver, Warren, Port-au-Prince 13 ds., with logwood and coffee to Henry de Cordova & Co.

Brig Estefana, Welch, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been detained off the Hook for 24 hours with fog and calms. Had light winds the entire passage.

Brig Lilly, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Johnson, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig George Harris, (of Boston,) French, Areceibo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig H. S. Berry, (of Nassau,) Bennis, Remedios 8 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig R. Thackery, Walsmann, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Del Banco & Caberri.

Brig Merlin, Brandt, St. Jago 8 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Brig Zero, Wilson, Sierra Leone 53 ds., with hides, nuts, etc., to N. C. Carlisle.

Schr. Good Will, Johnson, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. S. H. Sample, Fowler, Washington 4 ds., with cotton to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Isaac Morse, Bradford, Frontera 41 ds., with mahogany, etc., to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Allegain, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. M. E. Thomson, Lankie, Newburgh, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, S., light.

SAILED—27th, steamship Columbia. 28th, steamship Gen. J. K. Barnes.

Below.

Bark Milton, from Cow Bay.
Brig Lilly, from Cow Bay.
Brig Lotus.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28—Arr. U. S. steamers Boxer, from Norfolk; Ceres, from New-York; ship Gondola, from Cienfuegos; brig Annandale, from Elizabethport.

Also arr. steamer Jersey Blue, from New-York; bark M. W. Brett, from Philadelphia; brig L. M. Merritt, do.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. ship Sabine will sail to-day for New-London, via Long Island Sound.

Spoken, &c.

Glad Tidings—ship, from Portland for New-Orleans, July 20, off Key West.

John Brightman—brig, from Galveston for Philadelphia, July 20, lat. 24 32, lon. 83 08.

J. Baker—ship, of Cardiff from Cuba for New-York, July 26, lon. 74 08.

Foreign Ports.

At Remedios, July 18, schr. John A. Griffiths, for New-York; bark Ocean Home, ldg. for New-York; brig Jas. B. Burby, for Boston.

At St. Jago de Cuba, July 18, bark Morning Star, to sail next day.

At Cardenas, July 17, bark Prowess, Brown, for Cork for orders next day.

At Areceibo, P. R., July 12, brig Agnes, for Baltimore next day.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
NOS. 35 AND 37 VESEY-STREET,

Are now opening a very fine invoice of MOYUNE TEAS, by the HAVERSHAM, which they are offering in lots to suit the country and city trade at cargo prices. In the invoice are very fine IMPERIALS and GUNPOWDERS, suited to Southern trade. Also, we are now offering a fine invoice of FOO CHOW OOLONG, by the COREA, among which are some very fine lines.

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st.

HOURS AT HOME.
AUGUST NUMBER NOW READY.
AMONG ITS CONTENTS ARE:

"*NAPOLEON A MYTH.*" A translation. By Dr. J. P. THOMPSON. *CATHARINE OF GENOA.* By Dr. F. D. HUNTINGTON. *DR. HUBBARD WINSLOW.* By RAY PALMER, D. D. *LIFE OF CICERO.* By Prof. NOAH PORTER. *ST. ANTHONY OF EGYPT.* By Dr. SCHAFF. *OLD JOHN THE CARPENTER.* By Dr. PECK. *SHORT SERMONS TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.* By Rev. C. S. ROBINSON. *THE ROMANCE OF TRUTH. THE DUSSELDORF ACADEMY*, and other sketches, stories, poems, &c. C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

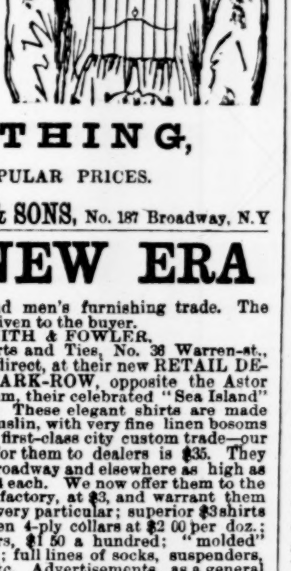
THE GIRDLE ROUND THE WORLD,
WITH AN OUTLINE TELEGRAPHIC MAP. SEE
HOURS AT HOME.
AUGUST NUMBER READY.
AM. NEWS CO., Gen. Agents.

GEOFFREY, THE LOLLARD,
A new Serial, by FRANCES EASTWOOD, with an illustration, "The Church Under Ground," by
THOMAS NAST.
SEE HOURS AT HOME FOR AUGUST.
C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR: By
ARCHBISHOP TRENCH.
SEE THE AUGUST NUMBER OF
HOURS AT HOME.
C. SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers.

PEREGO'S
PATENT BOSOM
SHIRT.

IN ADDITION TO
our usual stock of
MEN'S
FURNISHINGS,
we have opened a full
assortment of
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS, No. 187 Broadway, N.Y



THE NEW ERA

in the retail shirt and men's furnishing trade. The usual retailer's profit given to the buyer.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER,

Manufacturers of Shirts and Ties, No. 36 Warren-st., offer to the consumer direct, at their new RETAIL DEPARTMENT, NO. 3 PARK-ROW, opposite the Astor House, near the Museum, their celebrated "Sea Island" white shirts at $3 each. These elegant shirts are made of fine "soft finish" muslin, with very fine linen bosoms and cuffs, expressly for first-class city custom trade—our lowest wholesale price for them to dealers is $35. They are sold regularly on Broadway and elsewhere as high as $4 50, never less than $4 each. We now offer them to the public, direct from our factory, at $3, and warrant them first-class $4 shirts in every particular; superior $3 shirts at $2 25; gent's fine linen 4-ply collars at $2 00 per doz.; first-class paper collars, $1 50 a hundred; "molded" collars, 30 cents per box; full lines of socks, suspenders, under-garments, &c., &c. Advertisements, as a general rule, we admit, are overdrawn. It will pay largely to answer this.

Terminus of the various city railroad lines.

ADDRESS TO SMOKERS.

POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and Holders at retail and wholesale, cut to order, mounted and repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 455, July 28, 1865.
20, 36, 54, 12, 8, 48, 66, 16, 45, 41, 70, 2, 73, 24.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 456, July 28, 1865.
33, 63, 24, 4, 77, 19, 11, 46, 66, 50, 16, 27, 57.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 355, July 28, 1865.
41, 56, 47, 4, 60, 58, 61, 49, 36, 16, 35, 7, 37, 20.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 356, July 28, 1865.
22, 23, 72, 28, 50, 35, 15, 9, 51, 14, 64, 47, 60.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.

The following editorial tribute to the character, professional skill and worth of this gentleman is from a late number of the New-York *Weekly Art Journal*, HENRY C. WATSON, Editor.

PROF. ROBERT SAFFORD NEWTON, M. D.

Among the many men of distinguished ability and extended professional reputation, who have, amid the whirl of events during the past four years of civil war, been thrown into our midst, there is no one more eminent or more deserving of a cordial welcome to our city than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. Dr. Newton is a regular practitioner of medicine and surgery, and was graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1841, while Profs. Drake, Gross, Caldwell, Yandell, Short, Cook and Miller occupied the various chairs of the Institution.

He immediately entered upon the practice of the Allopathic mode in all its forms, and continued for five years, until he became fully satisfied that there was much to be done to increase the efficiency of that mode of practice, while there were in constant, daily use such remedies as no enlightened, conscientious, humane physician could prescribe from—the unquestionably injurious results constantly revealing themselves in the shattered health of the thousands of victims to their use. Being naturally an Eclectic, Dr. Newton very soon found that there was an alarming tendency to almost universal debility and ill health among women, resulting from the Mercurial, Arsenical, Antimonial and some other of the Metalic remedies which are chiefly relied upon by the Allopathic practitioners, and which act upon the system as cumulative poisons. Enlightened by his own experience, he at once determined to abandon the teachings and the *thraldom* imposed by his professional Alma Mater, so far as to make a full, fair and dispassionate trial of what was known as the Eclectic school of medicine, with a view to a comparison of the curative power of its familiar remedies, treatment and system of Pathology, with those of the Old School. He very soon found that the curative power was much greter than even he had anticipated, while there were no remaining injurious after-results, as in the Allopathic practice. He, with characteristic enthusiasm, at once determined to carry forward a general system of observations and experiments in remedies, and in the treatment of the whole range of chronic and constitutional diseases, also inthe class of diseases universally denominated by the Allopathic school as incurable. To enable him to do this most effectually, he, in 1849, organized the Memphis Eclectic Medical College, and for two years occupied the chair of Surgery of that institution. In 1851 he was appointed to the same chair in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and continued to occupy alternately the chairs of Surgery and Theory and Practice until March, 1863, a period of twelve years. During this time Dr. Newton occupied the responsible position of editor and publisher of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, the most powerful organ of medical reform in this country. He also, during the same period, edited and published *Syme's Surgery*, with notes and additions; a work on the Eclectic Practice of Medicine; a work on the Eclectic treatment of Diseases of Children; a work on Pathology; a work on Ulcers; a work on Medical Botany; and in 1851 he projected, prepared and published the first edition of the Eclectic Dispensatory, beside performing a large amount of miscellaneous literary labor, in addition to his very extensive hospital and private practice. Dr. Newton also established a Clinical Institute, or Home for the Sick, in connection with his College in Cincinnati, which he sustained for seven years, at a cost of more than $20,000, in which were treated more than five thousand (5,000) patients, many of them gratuitously.

In this institution he developed his celebrated plan of treatment for the radical cure of Cancer and all canceroid affections, together with the true Pathology of that terrible disease. He also conducted a wide series of experiments in connection with the proper treatment of all forms of chronic disease, and introduced numerous new and valuable remedies and methods of treatment. Professor Newton has undoubtedly made and utilized more important discoveries and improvements in remedies and medical and surgical practice in this class of diseases than any other medical man, and he has treated and radically cured more cases of real Cancer than all others put together in this country. He has also devised more really valuable new surgical instruments and improvements upon old ones than any other American surgeon, with, perhaps, the exception of Dr. J. Marion Sims. All these he has freely contributed to the general benefit of the Eclectic School of Medicine, and to all others who have sufficient spirit and independence to inquire beyond the rigid formulas and monkish rules of the Allopathic School.

Dr. Newton's Clinics were attended by from two to three hundred students annually, and every case that was operated on before his classes was continued to its termination, thus giving the most valuable practical instruction to his students. He made the subject of Cancerous diseases a special study; discovered and defined the pathology, and the only successful method of treatment of this formidable disease ever taught to classes in a medical college. His skill and success as a surgeon soon became widely known, and his services were sought in every direction, in connection with the most difficult cases. He has, as his operations fully demonstrate, few equals as an operative surgeon, while his success in the treatment of cancerous and cronic diseases is perhaps still more remarkable. In the Spring of 1863 Dr. NEWTON came to New-York, where he has fixed his permanent residence. Mainly through his instrumentality, a charter for the Eclectic Medical College of the city of New-York, and a Hospital, was procured from the Legislature; also, a charter for a State Medical Society, with auxiliary district Societies; and he was unanimously elected President of this State Society at its first annual meeting, in June of the present year. From his untiring exertions there is every prospect that this College and Hospital will be organized and in successful operation very soon.

The plan of the proposed Eclectic Hospital embraces a Department for Cancer patients and one for Chronic diseases, and one for Diseases of Women, in addition to the department devoted to general medical and surgical cases. In this Hospital the comparative value of the Eclectic system will challenge the attention of the whole medical world.

The late Dr. Jeptha Foulkes—a distinguished Allopathic physician, well known to the Profession in this city, and late Mayor of Memphis, Tenn., in an editorial in the *Bulletin* of that city, in 1862, wrote as follows:

"Professor Robert Safford Newton was for two years Professor of Surgery in the Memphis Eclectic Medical Institute, from 1849 to 1851, and we know him intimately. He has since occupied the chairs alternately of Surgery and Theory and Practice in the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute. He has also been the responsible editor of the widely circulated and influential *Eclectic Medical Journal*, published in that city. Dr. Newton is a true man and an ornament to his profession. He has long had the friendship and confidence of such men as Rev. W. G. Brownlow. Newton and Brownlow are alike distinguished for loyalty, independence and benevolence. They will do as friends in peace or war, in prosperity or adversity. Of few men can this be truly said. Newton is one of the first men in the medical profession in the United States, and in surgery operates with singular skill and a remarkable uniformity of success. He will cure when it is possible to do so, and under no circumstances will he deceive, or extort from, or impose upon his patients by exorbitant charges."

* * *

Dr. Robert S. Newton has, to his serious annoyance and professional injury, been in the minds of many persons confounded with another man formerly of this city, who is known as the "spiritual Dr. Newton," who professed to cure diseases of all kinds by "spiritual agency and the laying on of hands." We intend this notice to aid in correcting this very erroneous impression, and in justice to a learned and accomplished professional man, well-nigh a stranger in our city.

* * *

DR. ROBERT S. NEWTON'S HOME FOR THE SICK,

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

To enable my numerous gentlemen patients from the country to visit me in the city for treatment at a moderate expense, I have organized an Institution with sixty (60) comfortable, WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, from SIX to TWELVE DOLLARS PER WEEK, with EVERY REQUIRED ATTENTION, convenient to all lines of travel, and but a short distance from my office.

I have also provided, in a pleasantly situated and WELL-FURNISHED RESIDENCE, similar accommodations for my numerous LADY PATIENTS FROM THE COUNTRY, where they will be under the CARE OF LADY ATTENDANTS.

ROBERT S. NEWTON, M. D.,
Late Professor of Surgery, and of Theory and Practice,
in the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. ROBERT S. NEWTON'S MEDICAL OFFICE is at No. 22 EAST 18TH-ST., between 5TH-AV. and BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Hours for Office Consultation from 8 to 11 A. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.

N. B.—Patients out of the city desiring advice may address Dr. ROBERT S. NEWTON, as above, by letter.